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**Special Contributors for 1866.**

DR. E. S. HULL,  
WILLIAM MUIR,  
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FRANCIS QUIWITS.

**COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,**

Is devoted to the promotion of the  
**AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK  
INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.**  
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and Fifteen CONCORD Grape Vines to any one sending  
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**ADVERTISING TERMS.**

A few appropriate advertisements will be inserted in the "Rural World and Valley Farmer," at the following rates: One square (being ten lines of this type or an inch in depth), each insertion \$2; One column, one insertion, \$15; and \$10 for every additional insertion. One-half column, one insertion, \$8; two insertions, \$15, and \$6 for every additional insertion. These rates will be strictly adhered to.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**SOIL FOR TOBACCO.**

The West is well adapted for tobacco. It is rich and compact in soil, and warm—three requisites to the success of raising tobacco. Another quality is necessary—mellowness of soil. This mellowness is necessary, not only for the better mechanical action of the plants, but for the retention of moisture. The leaf of the tobacco is large and watery, and requires a moist—not wet—soil; and nothing is so good as mellowness, especially in a drouth, which we are subject to.

Depth is required in the soil; the roots penetrate deeply. Avoid light, puffy soils; avoid too much clay, as such a soil is cold and impervious. Select, on the other hand, a warm situation, even in this warm climate—this for early growth; for much of the success of raising tobacco depends upon a good start. A south-eastern exposure to the sun is the best. If it lies guarded by the hills or woods—all the better. This collects the rays of the sun and advances the crop. A sub-soil plow is an almost

indispensable article in the preparation of tobacco ground. Deeply mellow, and deeply rich, are the principles. Be not afraid to apply manure, even if your soil is rich. Like corn, tobacco will bear it, and take up even more greedily the strength. If the soil can be plowed in mid-winter, all the better. It at least should not be plowed later than early spring, when frosts are yet influencing the soil. This turning up to the cold is fatal to insects and weeds—two principal enemies of the tobacco plant. The frost will make short work of them, if a chance is given it. The ground thus treated, will be in condition to receive the plants, which should be in May, or the forepart of June. To prepare the bed for propagating the plants, have a mellow top-soil, which has had a thorough action of the elements, and is not freshly spaded. Potash is a benefit to the young plant, hence ashes are sown with the seed. New land may be used for this purpose; or the soil may be burned over, by firing brush upon it. Insects and certain weeds will feel the effects of this. Sow a tablespoonful of seed on a spot 8 or 10 yards square. More seed is thrown away, and will cause the plants to be crowded and spindling. Brush should be spread over for protection—not too thick so as to shade. In removing them, do not expose the tender plants too suddenly to the sun and winds. Let the brush be removed in a mild clouded day, or at evening. When the seed is sown, the soil should be pretty well pressed, with the foot, or a short board.

CULTURIST.

**A POINT ABOUT BUILDING.**

The more porous a thing is, the better a non-conductor of heat. Hence stone and iron and all the metals, are powerful conductors; and wool, and fur, and cotton are non-conductors. So with the different kinds of wood: according to their compactness, is their capacity to repel or attract heat. Soft wood is warmer than hard. A soft-wood house therefore, is warmer in Winter than a hard-wood building—because it does not abstract the heat from the room to the same extent. It is also cooler in Summer, on the same principle, as the heat outside is not drawn in by the wood. These things should be thought of in building, and we see they are taken advantage of.

**ABORTION IN COWS.**

This trick is breaking up the dairy business in the most populous dairy districts—at least it is very seriously threatening to do so—so severe is this "habit" among the cows. Frequently half a dairy, and sometimes almost a whole herd, is swept away. This is the case in Central New York, in the old dairy district. The thing has been carefully inquired into; but with no result, only disappointment.

The disease, as we may call it, is not a new thing. It has marked history from the earliest records. It is found in localities; goes by neighborhoods. The wisest men, the most extensive observers, have looked upon the evil as an infection. It is, however, not a very taking look: people are rather incredulous to think that what appears a mere accident, a mechanical operation, should be communicated. Yet, the best heads have so determined, and we cannot throw aside their testimony. Why is the evil more prevalent in crowded dairy districts than in others. Because there is a chance for infection. Why does it abide here? Because the place is infected. Outside, where but few cattle are kept, there is no chance for contagion. The contagion seems to require closeness of herding, so much so that on the same premises one herd is affected, another not. Even half of the same stable, the one side, is thus affected, while the other half escapes. This however is rare. Stables generally have the run throughout. Original constitution seems to have something to do in the matter. Thus cows are more apt to throw their first calf; the healthiest and strongest also—showing these conditions invite the disease. This must be constitutional, or at least conditional in that direction.

As a remedy, some of our wisest veterinary surgeons advise separation from the herd. This is done on the principle that the disease is contagious, which it may be, in some inscrutable way. This seems to be the most successful expedient, and looks much towards a contagious character. In large herds, the first case should always be attended to—the animal excluded from the rest, as far as conveniently may be, or at least with a secure partition between to prevent connection, by either inhalation or contact. This appears at present the most successful remedy.

## R. H. BALLINGER'S INFANTADO RAM "PRINCE."



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**CARCASS AND MILK.**

In the first introduction of improved breeds of stock into the country, much injury has been done by the misapplication of the kind of stock. Although, in many instances it was seen to be desirable to improve the breed, the specific direction in which the improvement was desired, was not presented to the mind with sufficient distinctness. And the point was not settled whether it should be in the carcass or in the milk. The Durham breed was held in high esteem, as its merits as a beef animal will ever maintain it, and we know of gentlemen obtaining them at high prices, and attempting upon the Durham breed to improve their dairy stock: and in almost every instance disappointment was the result. We know of a fine dairy establishment breaking down in consequence of this, and several private parties have had to fall back on the common stock for milkers. The Durham is an excellent animal for the market; the milk is of high quality, but very seldom in sufficient quantity. So that for early maturity, weight of carcass, and ease in fattening—the Durham takes the lead, but in milking qualities alone it is almost always deficient.

The Ayrshires and Alderneys are milkers, and the Devons perhaps unite the two qualities in the greatest perfection of which they are capable: but the complete union of the two qualities is an impossibility.

The great development of milking qualities requires especial attention, for, while an animal may have a disposition to give a large quantity of milk, it must have the appropriate materials supplied, from which to manufacture the milk. We see every day that inappropriate feed will dry up the milk of a thorough-bred Ayrshire, and cause her to lay on fat, and that appropriate food will do much to help the milking qualities of our common stock.

Bran mashes and food of that soft watery class, with clover hay, will produce milk. While dry food and especially corn, will produce fat.

There is much also in the soil and climate and quantity and quality of the water influencing the condition of stock.

It is an experiment of vast value to our State, the introduction of the Ayrshire breed; it is one that merits the attention of all, and we shall be glad to be able to record their entire success, and show their suitability to our soil, climate and wants. Much credit is due to the initiators of the idea of improvement in that direction.

AGRICOLA.

**Effects of Our Winters upon the Soil.**

We have noticed the effects which the different winters have had upon the soil, and we find it an important difference. In the North and East, where the snow prevails often to a great depth, the ground is protected. What frost there may have been in it, is drawn out by the snow, so that the Spring opens with a soil ready for the plow or harrow. This we have found to be favorable to grass, and also to winter grain. Sometimes, however, grain is smothered, where the snow lies long and deep, with no frost in the ground. But generally there will follow a good crop of, at least straw, and of grass. Of course, in the more southern latitudes, the case is different. The intensity of the frost alone comes into play here. It is therefore the amount of cold that affects us of this latitude—at least mainly, as the snow has but a trivial effect generally. If there is much cold, and of great extreme (as is often the case here), we may expect the soil to come up melior in the Spring. This frost is the best ameliorator of our clayey soil. It corrects, to a great extent, the harm which it receives through

The annexed cut is a fair representation of the ram "Prince," owned by R. H. Ballinger, of Nilwood, Macoupin County, Ill.—

He is pure Infantado. His grand-dam was purchased of Edwin Hammond, Middlebury, Vt.. His dam was sired by one of Mr. Hammond's lambs—name not known. Prince was sired by America, and the latter by Sweepstakes.

Prince took the First Premium at the State Fair of Ills., 1863, and his average weight of fleece for three years has been 24 lbs.

R. H. Ballinger also has a small flock of thoroughbred ewes of about forty. The weight of fleece (unwashed) of these forty, averaged last shearing, 11½ lbs. About half of the above ewes are crosses between the Paulars and Infantado, and the remainder Infantado. One Ewe, "Silver Face," purchased of Mr. Hammond in 1864, cost \$1000.

Stock arrived at age—say five or six years—should have food given that applies fat and not muscle, unless it is working stock—that needs the muscle, the nitrogenous food.

wet plowing. And far as the frost extends, will the soil be benefitted. Hence a winter of great cold, is generally the precursor of a fruitful year. But soil should be worked as early as possible, so as to get in the seed in this mellow condition, avoiding always the wet, whether the plow, harrow, or cultivator is used.

The benefit extends only to spring grain. The grasses and winter grain will suffer. On the other hand, a mild winter will favor these—in other words, continue them on (from the first season) with the additional benefit of the ammonia of the spring rains and the snows of winter.

Against the severe frosts, grass may be protected by a mulch of manure, and the crop benefitted by the application. It is also for this reason (protection) that cattle are withheld from meadows, giving them a good covering for protection. So grain, when well-grown, is a protection to itself. Vegetation, like stock of the farm, needs protection from the cold.

**Osage Orange Seed.**

N. J. COLMAN: I am receiving your paper all right, and think it an indispensable article in a farm-house. "M. M." wishes to know how to get out Osage Orange seed; my plan is to let them lay out on the ground all winter and freeze, and in the spring put them in a tub of water and they will wash out as clean and nice as apple seed, and they are ready for planting. We are having a great deal of snow and cold weather up here.

R. V.

ELM GROVE, Mo., January 28, 1866.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* gives his cows all the salt they will eat three times a week during the summer season. He says the amount of milk returned by cows, on his soil, is from a quarter to a third more than when salted but once a week.

**LEAVES FOR BEDDING STOCK.**

Near our cities, straw is an expensive and scarce commodity. Instead of using it, we have been in the habit of hauling shavings from the city planing mills, for bedding for our horses. Shavings being quite scarce the past winter, we concluded to try leaves from the adjacent woods, and found them a much better article for bedding than shavings, more easily to be obtained, and costing nothing—while shavings cost two or three dollars a load. They are warmer bedding than shavings, and keep dryer and form a much better manure. We can confidently recommend them to all. Horses in training as trotters or racers, can be allowed box-stalls and bedded with leaves, as they will not eat the leaves and would eat straw.—No decent horse should be kept in any other than box stalls, so as to allow the free use and exercise of his limbs.

**How to Treat a Cellar in Extreme Cold.**

By setting water in it. Water freezing easier than the contents of the cellar, is first affected, and this freezing operation of the water is an evaporating process of the heat, thus warming the cellar as the heat leaves the water. In other words, the cold is attracted by the water, freezing first and easiest. Next milk and other watery substances. Apples have a various capacity for resisting frost: the more highly-flavored and concentrated, the better capable of withstanding the cold. Watery fruit is more easily affected than dryer. Thus potatoes are sooner frost-bitten than apples. Use vessels containing water plentifully in a cellar when the cold is intense. It is also good to take the precaution of banking up a house, and depend for ventilation of the cellar upon the windows. This will aid. A little care here, will sometimes save an immense amount, paying better than any work on the farm, saving the fruit and root crop, which some farmers store in their cellars.

Another thing. When frost has penetrated a cellar and affected the fruit, do not throw open windows to let warm air in when the weather changes; or do not set pans with coals in, as is frequently done. This is a sure method of making short work of your fruit: a sudden thawing up will destroy it. *A gradual letting out of the frost will save it.* It looks incredible; but is nevertheless true. When the weather turns warm, keep windows and doors tight-shut. Let the frost take its time. Time has nothing to do with the hurt; an hour's frost will hurt as much as a week's: indeed, in this frosted condition, fruit may be kept indefinitely. It is the cold that preserves it, and carries it on—carries it on to any length of time *in statu quo.* But let it out gradually, as gradually as possible. The fruit will then receive little or no hurt.

**SHEEP VS. BORERS.**—A New Hampshire farmer has discovered that his orchard in which his sheep were pastured, was free from borers, and other noxious insects, and very thrifty; while an adjoining orchard, in which no sheep were allowed, was neither thrifty nor exempt from these borers and insects. He thinks the presence and odor of the sheep drive off the insects.

**TRAINING AND BREEDING FARM.**

We were much pleased with a recent visit to the Training and Breeding Farm of Capt. Hutchinson, at Ellisville, about twenty-two miles west of St. Louis, on the State Road. The farm is large, situated on a very elevated plateau of fine land, and is admirably adapted to the purposes in view. The brick house is a fine looking, commodious building, and forms a very conspicuous object on the road. There are 250 acres in blue grass, a part of which, older than the rest, has the finest set of blue grass we have seen anywhere in the State.—The stables are new, extensive, and well arranged, with an abundant supply of corn, oats, Timothy hay, and bright, finely cured "leaf fodder," an article altogether too much neglected in our farming operations.

The training course is admirably laid off, and is rapidly being got into excellent condition—it is laid off in the form of an extended ellipse, somewhat flattened at the ends. There are some very fine horses in the stables, among which we notice Glendower, Derby, Dazzell, Andrew Stevens, Laclede, &c., and some very fine brood mares and colts.

It is the intention of Capt. H. to stand some of his horses during the coming season, and some of them are well adapted to the farm.

Besides fine horses, cattle and hogs, Capt. H. has done something in fine fruit, having planted out some 1,500 trees, besides trying peaches on an extended scale.

The details are in the hands of Willie Hutchinson, one of the most amiable, intelligent, and unassuming young men; and the training is under the superintendence of Mr. Smith, a most enthusiastic admirer of the horse, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and whose firmness and affection gives him the complete control of every animal. He has evidently learned the lesson that "it is better far to rule by love than fear."

This is no mere horse-racing operation, but a well-conducted establishment for the breeding and training of the best stock, and must prove of immense benefit to the community at large. It is of no small value to the farmer to be kept posted as to where reliable stock may be found from which to breed, as it is confessedly as easy to breed a fine colt as a scrub.

**SELECTING CATTLE.**—Let breeders select dams that have size, plenty of milking properties, with ribs out of their loins, like a bullock that is shown for a prize; standing on short legs, wide and square made, regardless of registered improved sires, however numerous, attached to their pedigrees. Use only true, fine, purely bred bulls, descended from dams of note, wide deep and compact made when matured, with hides that fill the hand, covered over with plenty of fine hair; animals naturally hardy in constitution—not so long as a barn in their middle, and high on the leg, with flat sides, nipped in the waist, and slack loins. Select the best sires from bulls with undeniable pedigrees; no mixed up alloyed gentlemen full of cart-horse blood, which give substance only in appearance, and that is not propagated in the stock. Avoid under-breeding in your bulls; cull, draft and sell bad milking cows and doubtful, bad breeders; stick to milk, to size, to robustness of constitution—and success must attend your efforts.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**WOOL GROWING.**

I copy the following dispatch published recently in the newspapers, to wit:

"While the woolen manufactures of the country have doubled since the commencement of the war, it is shown by official figures that the four years ending June 30th, 1865, the wool shoddy and woolens imported, make an aggregate of \$130,000,000, of which the unmanufactured wool amounts to 287,000,000 pounds, costing \$45,000 000. The wools of Australia and South Africa which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than 24 cents per pound."

It is therefore shown that we consume nearly 75,000,000 pounds of foreign wool annually, besides large importations of the manufactured article.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers state in their report that their consumption of the raw material in the year 1864, was 148,412,000 pounds. This is a low estimate, as several small mills and a great many Southern States made no returns, but it is a fact worthy of serious attention, that the foreign importation is nearly equal to the home production.

The future is full of hope and promise to the wool grower of the west. Our flocks can be increased 20,000,000 without producing a surplus of the raw material. We may expect also, with the increased production, a larger and greater increase of mills, especially when, as at the present time, manufacturers are enjoying unequalled prosperity, owing to the enormous protection afforded them by the tariff.

Besides the figures here presented all to the wool grower's benefit, we have a tariff on the raw material: small, it is true, but it enables us to compete in our own markets with the cheap wools of the River Plate, Cape Good Hope and the Mediterranean. Without this protection, the production of the article in States east of Illinois would decline, if not entirely thereby, be cut off. It requires (what every Missouri and Illinois farmer has) cheap corn, cheap lands and cheap grasses, to produce cheap wool. In States where land is high and feed high, they must raise high-priced wool. On our boundless, uncultivated prairies, abounding in the best and healthiest grass, where you can obtain land and feed plenty for a mere song, Sheep Husbandry is bound to "blossom as the rose."

Hence we hear the clamor at this time among the wool men east for additional protection. We see a certain few, Mr. Randall among the rest, offering to go in "cahoot" with the manufacturers for the purpose of raising the tariff on the raw material and the manufactured article. Pray tell us, if this ill-advised policy succeeds, what may we be asked for a suit of clothes twelve months hence?

We see it stated, that the Wool Growers' Convention of Ohio, have resolved that they cannot afford to raise wool for less than 75 cents per pound (!)

That is all very well. Let them drive their sheep West, where the business will pay. If the flock masters of South Africa and Australia can place in New York city, wool at 24 cents per pound, and make a profit, it follows that with our tariff, (a great benefit, equal to 15 cents per pound on clean wool) and difference in cur-

rency and gold and benefits of transportation, if we cannot compete, we ought to quit the business, and not try to saddle upon the country a ruinous system to benefit a few to the damage of the many. Let us give these wool growers of Ohio and other Eastern States, plenty of range, and cheap feed for their stock. So come on, gentlemen.

Farmers generally, and wool men in particular, can see from the facts herein presented, the inducements to enter sheep husbandry at this time. There never was a more propitious moment. From 1827 to 1861, a period of 34 years, the average price of wool in New York city, has been 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, and during this time the producer had little protection from tariffs. The business for years to come, is bound to pay—tariff or no tariff. We may hope for as high prices in the future as in the past.

I have shown the present demand for the raw material. I have also shown that the Western States can compete with any others in the production of wool, owing to our abundant cheap feed.

I have incidentally spoken a word on the tariff, not aiming to discuss the question. I have intimated to our Eastern brethren of the "wool persuasion," if they cannot raise wool without a higher tariff, they had better "sell out" or "drive West." I don't like their idea at any rate of going into convention with the manufacturers. They will be cheated, as they always have been by them. I think the interests of the country does not need any increase of tariff, and I think it doubtful, extremely so, whether it be for the interest of the wool grower to have it increased.

SHEPHERD.

#### THE USES OF LEAVES.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.—Sir: You had in a late number, a good article on the uses and value of forest leaves. You cannot too strongly urge the extended use of those common things. They are common and abundant everywhere, and are to be had merely for the trouble of gathering, and they well repay for that little trouble. The German gardeners around this city, fully appreciate them, for they rake and scrape them up, wherever they are to be found, using them for bedding horses, cows and pigs, and converting them into the best of manure for their gardens. And this, where they live within a few miles of a city where abundance of rotten manure can be had.

We should think they would be of much more value to farmers who live out of reach of all manure, except what they make on their own premises; all their yards and sheds, where cattle, horses or hogs sleep or stay, might be kept profusely littered with them, so as to wet and rot as many as possible for manure; besides which they make the cleanest and sweetest of beds for them, equal to any other material except perhaps clean straw, and are not surpassed in our opinion by even that. We know one large farmer who has a rack made on purpose for hauling leaves from the woods to his yards; it is simply a large, light frame of uprights and slats, set on runners like a sled, is low to load, and holds a large amount of leaves, and for

these reasons, is better than a common wagon for the purpose.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* says of leaves: "Treasure them as if they were coin of the realm; they are good for everything which a gardener has to do. They are the best of all shelter, the best of all materials for bottom heat, the best of all soil, the best of all drainage, the best of all manure."

"It is true, they contain little or no nitrogen, but they rot quickly, are full of saline particles, on which everything that bears the name of plant will feed glutonously, and from their peculiar structure, will allow air to pass in, and water to pass out with perfect freedom.

"If we wish to know what leaves are good for, we have only to burn them, and see what a quantity of ash they leave behind. All that ash is as much food for plants, as beef and mutton is for us.

"It is the material which nature is perpetually restoring to the soil, in order to compensate for the waste which is produced by the formation of timber. In wild lands, trees are annually thus manured; were it otherwise, a wood would be a roof of life, overshadowing a floor of death."

We will only add, that where persons are short of manure for hot beds, Oak leaves make an excellent material to mix with it, one half each of fresh stable manure and leaves, make a steady, uniform heat, which will last much longer than the manure alone, as well as modify and render innocuous the rankness of fresh stable manure.

C. S.

#### TRAINING MULES.

The mule is most emphatically a domestic animal. His eye shows docility; and his general appearance harmonizes. And this must be addressed by the trainer. He must treat the mule as a docile, intelligent animal. He can then lead him into tractability with ease; and he will become the patient beast of burden, which we so often see him, doing more service than any other animal. It is an easy matter to form an attachment for a mule—and he appreciates it at once, and serves you accordingly. But beware of the opposite propensity. He has a fund of stubbornness in him, that will, if excited, seemingly change his nature. And just the reverse of what is wanted of him will be the result. This he gets from his father, who is the by-word for stubbornness. Between these two extremes of disposition, the trainer of mules must take his stand, and never let the wilful take the place of the gentle. Mild treatment, even affectionate, will win a mule. That is the secret. The principle of anything must be understood—and we must work from that—if we wish success. The qualities of the mule must be understood, and then judiciously treated.

An irritable person is not the fit person to train a mule. He is pretty sure to spoil it.

CURE FOR HEAVY HORSES.—Mix equal parts of pulverized borax and saltpeter, and give the diseased horse a tablespoonful twice a day; and every other day a spoonful of sulphur. Give also half a spoonful of copperas twice a week. Continue this mode of treatment five or six weeks. The worst cases of heaviness may be cured in this way. The medicines may be mixed.

OZIER WILLOW HEDGE.—On a bottom meadow belonging to Upson Bushnell, of Gustavus, we saw a hedge of the red or purple cane ozier willow, now four years old, which makes a good stock fence. The cuttings were set on the bank of a ditch, the ground kept tolerably clear of weeds the first three years; in the spring of the third year, take hold at one end of the row and braid the tops into a rope along the line, three or four feet from the ground; the new growth will then grow upright, and the rope of canes will hold the whole fabric together, which will form a thicket of shoots impervious to all farm stock. Mr. Bushnell planted a line of the white willow, but it made such a shabby show that he took it up again.—*Ohio Farmer*.

#### BARK FOR TIES.

Gardeners, fruit raisers, and many other people engaged in works about the homestead, have frequent need to use some sort of materials for ties, as in fastening up grape vines, berry bushes, &c., and market gardeners have constant need of string to tie up bunches of vegetables, in their season of growing and marketing. Persons in need of such ties, should provide a plenty of them in their seasons of leisure, and when the material can be had most conveniently, so that when the time arrives for use, they may not be hindered by the necessity of going abroad to seek for them, and thus consuming valuable time which is needed for more urgent labors.

For many purposes where a cheap tie is needed, there is nothing better than the bark of certain trees, the strongest and most durable of which is in the inner bark of the pawpaw tree, a fine shred of which seems to have almost the tenacity of an iron wire. A good way to obtain a supply of this material is to go now to the places where the tree grows and cut some of the poles—say two or three inches in diameter, take them home, and with a draw shave take off the dross or outer bark, then shave off long strips of the inner bark and tie them up in bunches of different lengths, ready for use in the time of need.

The bark of the pawpaw is very hard, and when wanted for use must be well soaked in water to soften it so it will tie. It is capable of being slit into fine threads, and when thus properly prepared will make a tie which can be relied upon for strength and durability, and will cost only the little labor necessary to prepare it. Elm, bass and other barks are used for ties, but for hard service we have never seen any bark equal to the pawpaw.—*Ohio Farmer*.

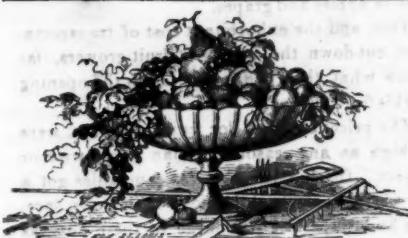
AYRSHIRE Cows.—The Ayrshire cows owned by Mr. Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills, near Utica, gave the following quantities of milk, in November last:

"Handsome Nell,"	23	pounds to a milking.
"White Sally,"	22	do      do
"Lady Ayr,"	24	do      do
"Tibby,"	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	do      do

For dairymen the Ayrshire cows have some advantages over other stock; it is contended that they consume less food, according to the milk given than other breeds. They are very active, and well adapted to grazing on uneven lands, where other cows would not thrive.

MANURE PITS.—Prof. Voelcker recommends that "the sides and bottoms of manure pits should be rendered impenetrable to water, either by clay puddling or hydraulic cement; that the bottom of the manure pit should be in a slightly inclined position, so as to carry the liquid manure and drainings into a manure tank, which should be close by. The tank should be provided with a pump, so as to return the liquid matter to the heap in dry weather. The heap should likewise be well trodden."

XUM



## HORTICULTURAL.

### New Horticultural Hall in Boston.

The St. Louis Horticultural Society has now under consideration the propriety and desirability of building a Horticultural Hall in St. Louis, for the purpose of holding the meetings and exhibitions of the society, keeping the library, &c. In addition to these objects, it is thought desirable to have it of sufficient size to have a large room for the sale of all kinds of fresh fruit, flowers, &c., in their season—a sort of Horticultural Emporium where the producer and consumer can meet on common ground—the producer being sure to receive a full and fair price for his fruits, and the consumer to pay a fair price for fruit which is fresh and good, without going through the huckster's hands, who is sure to *gouge* both parties at every opportunity that offers.

For the purpose of showing that Horticultural Societies can build Halls, we give an abstract of the proceedings of the dedication of the New Hall in Boston. Can we not, in this central fruit mart of the great West, do what has been done in Boston? Every fruit grower is directly interested in this matter. Every fruit buyer is interested. We shall have more to say on this matter hereafter, and if life and health are spared, shall not abate our labors till we see this great Horticultural Hall erected in St. Louis. The following is from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, Boston :

"This new and splendid Hall, on Tremont street, has been erected by this flourishing Society at the cost of about \$100,000, including the site of the building. The dedication has recently taken place.

The Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. On either side of the rostrum were superb specimens of *Thuja* borealis, and numerous bouquets in tall and elegant vases. In front were stately Palms and Yuccas. Smaller bouquets ornamented the desk of the speaker, and overhead was suspended a huge basket of flowers, arranged with most exquisite taste, forming a fountain of beauty and loveliness, whose fragrance filled the Hall. Delightful music was discoursed by the Germania band.

The services were held in the large or main Hall, which was completely filled with the members of the Society and their ladies, and many invited guests.

It would not be possible for us to give even a synopsis of the address by C. M. Hovey, Esq., the President, which was, in the main, a historical account of the progress of horticulture in this country, and allusions to those who had done so much for gardening, especially to such illustrious pioneers as Lowell, Quincy, Wells, Pickering, Sullivan, Preble, Guild and others. The closing remarks were as follows:

"To attempt in your presence to eulogize the pursuit of horticulture in which so many of you are engaged, and in which you have ex-

perienced so much delight, would be an idle waste of time. To refer to the production of new fruits and new flowers, so rapidly augmented of late years, by the now well-known and reliable process of hybridization,—to the various modes of propagation, now so well understood by skillful men—to the cultivation, systems of pruning, etc.,—or to their relative value for the market or garden: would be at the risk of tiring your patience. You have witnessed the exhibitions of the Society, weekly, monthly, annually, year after year, and are undoubtedly familiar with our fruits and flowers, and have yourselves added, by your own skill, to the long catalogue, many varieties, whose acknowledged beauty and superior quality have enriched every garden and given value to every orchard.

"If through a period of more than thirty years, you have by your devotion to the great purposes of the Society, followed it from place to place, cheered and encouraged by its onward progress, until it has reached the elevated position it now holds: how great must be your delight, and what deep emotions of gratitude spring up in your hearts, that you have found a permanent home. In the contemplation of the past, as well as in the anticipation of the future, how much there is to awaken in us renewed feelings of joy, exultation and pride, not in vain or arrogant spirit, but humbly thankful that through the course of so many years, unvarying success should have attended your labors, harmonious action governed your deliberations, and a judicious administration of your affairs enabled you to erect this beautiful and costly edifice.

"But let not this prosperity decrease your ardor or lessen your labors in your favorite pursuit. Rather let it rekindle and fire your zeal for new conquests. Your duties and responsibilities have increased with your growth. If you have pulled down that you might build greater; if you have grasped the prizes of a life-long ambition; let not this result satisfy you. If you are the possessor of a garden filled with beautiful trees or shrubs to which you may retire from the turmoil of the crowded city, and among whose sylvan shades take your daily walk, making them your companions and friends—come hither often with branch or flower, or berry, to inspire the same delight in others. Or if you are only the owner of a little spot of ground, filled with the choicest flowers, whose constant nurture has occupied the moments snatched from life's busy scenes, and whose opening blossoms are daily eloquent with lessons of grace and loveliness—do not refuse to offer them here as tokens of your affection and triumphs of your art.

"And if neither tree, flower or fruit can yet claim your care, will not recollection of youth's golden hours, when gathering the first snow-drop of spring, or the last aster of autumn, touch, as with a vibrating chord, the latent love for nature, which few do not possess, awaken inspirations for things beautiful, and bring you into sympathy with the objects of our association.

Welcome then to us be this Temple of Flora; here come and bring your lovely flowers, gathered, it may be, fresh from the dewy fields and pastures, or plucked in early morn in the cultivated border, the choicest offerings of your tasteful care, arranged in innumerable forms and sparkling with colors of every hue. From these walls may ever irradiate that spirit of beauty which shall not only draw within your extending circle every lover of Nature or Art, but whose glorious effulgence shall not be dimmed until the whole world becomes a garden."

#### THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The 37th Annual Exhibition was held in the new Hall of the Society, commencing on Tuesday, September 19, and continuing till Friday evening, the 22d.

We shall not attempt to give a detailed account of this the grandest display the Society has ever made. We should have no space for other

matter should we attempt so to do. The beauty of the Halls needs no encomium, and this was not marred by unnecessary decoration. In the large or main Hall there were three tables, 80 feet long and 6 feet wide, running a whole length, with a table on each side against the wall, for cut flowers. The outside tables of the three were filled with pears, and the center table with plants, comprising a selection of all the choicest variegated-leaved plants, intermixed with palms, yuccas, rhipsalas and other noble specimens of tropical vegetation. The stage, or platform, was fitted up with two tables, one of which was filled with beautiful flowering plants, and the other with begonias and ferns. A semicircular table in front was filled with choice bouquets of various styles, and in front of that peaches and pears. The ante-rooms and lobbies were also filled with fruit.

The lower Hall (50 feet long) was arranged with five tables, two on the sides, and three in the intervening space, the center one of which was filled with apples and grapes, and the others with fine vegetables. The platform was filled entirely with huge coxcombs, coniferous plants in pots, and miscellaneous plants. At the entrance, at the head of the noble flight of marble stairs, were arranged on either side two huge Araucarias, standing like bristling sentinels to guard the domain of Ceres.

The attendance was very large, and the Halls were literally packed with an appreciative and brilliant audience during the entire exhibition."

#### What Seeds to Order.

It is very important in gardening, not only to have good, new, fresh seed—but to have the best varieties of each kind, and for each specific purpose. It is not only annoying, but a positive loss, to find, when it is too late, that you have grown varieties untrue to name, or that you did not want, or are unadapted to your purpose. As for instance, to sow a kind supposed to be early, and to find it very late, and vice versa—or still worse to have it turn out something entirely different from what was ordered. Therefore it is of much consequence to send to a reliable seedsman, and as their lists usually contain a much greater number of varieties than is actually needed, two or three kinds often well filling the places that half a dozen would, and as many persons are doubtless unacquainted with the best varieties, and may be at a loss to make a proper selection, we thought a few hints thereon might not be out of place.

Of radishes, the Early Long Red is best for forcing; the Red and White Turnip for first out-of-door sowings; and the Yellow Turnip is excellent for summer in succession.

Lettuce—Early Curled for first sowing; Cabbage for succession, and Large Indian for summer.

Cabbage—Early Ox Heart or Winningstadt, for first early; Early Large York for succession, and Flat Dutch or Late Bergen for winter.

Of beets, the Early Blood Turnip variety is all-sufficient, for summer or winter; the long varieties growing too large for culinary purposes.

Peas—Landreths', Plant's or Buist's Extra Early—which ever you happen to deal with.—They are all one variety, and when obtained true is the very best early pea we know of. For later crop, the Champion of England is best of all for flavor, and grows four feet high: these two are all we want. Those who fancy

them, may grow Tom Thumb, or any other of the dwarf or tall varieties.

**Tomato**—the Large Smooth Red is a good kind—but doubtless the Tilden is a most excellent variety, and may be grown by those who can obtain the seed.

**Dwarf Beans**—Early Valentine and Mohawk, and China Dwarf, in the order named, will give all the variety required, with the Large Lima for pole beans.

Of sweet corn, Adams' or Smith's Early, are best early kinds, though not very sweet; Stowell's Evergreen may be sown several times for succession during summer, and is probably the best variety we have.

Of carrots and parsnips, but one variety of each is needed to fill the purpose; but they should not be neglected, both being useful and valuable roots. The Early Horn Carrot is the sweetest and best, and will answer for summer or winter. Hollow Crown or Sugar the best parsnip.

**Onions**—we think the Yellow Dutch is best to grow from seed, and the Silver Skin is milder and much liked for pickling.

The above comprises the principal, though not all the garden vegetables that should be had in every family. Possibly there are some persons who might differ with us about some varieties—but all can rely that any of the above kinds cannot fail to give satisfaction, being all old and proved varieties.

#### FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

DEAR COLONEL: I owe you many apologies for my long delay in complying with a promise, given many months ago, to furnish, for your paper, some account of my progress in fruit-growing. As, however, there is no sufficient excuse convenient, it is best that your space should not be wasted in printing a poor one.

As you know, year before last—the first season in which a crop could be expected in my orchard—there was an entire failure of peaches, on account of the unprecedented freeze of the first of January, of that year.

Last season, however, the crop was very large, and I propose to give you a few notes upon the principal varieties I had in bearing, or came under my observation.

Early Tillotson was the first to ripen with us. We began to send them to market on the Fourth of July. The trees were well filled and the fruit ripened up very nicely, and brought good prices. There was, however, considerable rot among them, but much less than with the serrate Early York, which we commenced marketing on the 12th of July. It is to be regretted that this fine, early fruit is so liable to rot, just before ripening. It is, on that account, unfit for cultivation in this climate. The trees are remarkably thrifty and handsome, and they produce large crops. The fruit, in perfection, is highly colored, moderately large, and of good flavor, but it is very rarely that one-third of it is permitted to ripen.

Coolidge's Favorite was ripe almost as soon as the Early York, and not very different from it in size and appearance. It rotted, with me, almost as badly. I shall plant no more of them.

Early Crawford was ripe by the 20th. In some orchards, this variety rotted considerably, but in mine very little. The fruit was generally large, handsome and perfect, although the trees were well loaded. I regard it as one of our very best varieties for market, if planted on old ground—not too rich.

Old Mixon Free ripened with the Crawford. The trees were very full, and the fruit was not so large as it would have been if the crop had been less abundant. It was, however, of reasonable size, highly colored, well ripened and delicious, with absolutely no rot among them. This is a variety that everybody, in this latitude, ought to plant.

Another variety, received from Mr. Bateham, of Columbus, Ohio, under the name of Early Strawberry, proved remarkably fine. I think it is the strawberry described by Downing. It is a remarkably handsome fruit and of first rate flavor, a little larger than Old Mixon Free, and even more beautifully colored. We gathered the last of them on the 26th of July. I consider it, so far as I can judge from the experience of one season, a very valuable fruit for this region.

George IV. rotted rather badly, but the fruit that ripened was handsome and delicious.

Old Mixon Cling, although a clingstone and ripening at a comparatively late period, was one of the most profitable peaches I had. Its large size and handsome appearance made it bring good prices, but its great value consisted in the fact of its comparative freedom from rot, and the perfect development of the fruit. There is no variety that "ripens up" so well. As the first fruits that ripen are taken off, others keep daily swelling up to their proper size. Orchardists tell us not to plant cling peaches for market, but I would make this variety an exception. They began to ripen on the 14th of August.

La Grange is a fine peach in some respects, but did not ripen well with me. The fruit was unequal, some being very large and others small and imperfectly developed. And this could not well be attributed to over-bearing, for the trees were not heavily loaded. There was also some rot. This would be a valuable variety on account of its large size, white flesh and late ripening, if it could be made to ripen its fruit more perfectly. It may do better another year. In flavor it is not first rate, having a sort of bitter, astringent "farewell" to it.

The last variety I shall mention, is the Heath Cling, the latest kind I have. With me, it failed to sustain its high reputation. This was due, I think, to the fact that the trees were over-loaded. The fruit was small and with little flavor, and if I did not know it to be one of the very best of all peaches, when properly ripened, I should reject it utterly. Its late ripening makes it valuable—for my experience is that people are about as anxious to buy peaches at the close of the season, as at the beginning. When my peaches were about gone, I could have sold almost any quantity, at my own price.

The past season was an unfavorable one for both peaches and apples, on account of the excessive wet. Heavy rains, succeeded by hot sunshine, prevailed through most of the growing

season. This was doubtless the cause of the great amount of rot, not only in peaches, but also in apples and grapes.

This, and the exorbitant cost of transportation, cut down the profits of fruit-growers, far below what they had hoped for in the opening of this fruitful year.

The prices obtained for fruit in market, were as high as any reasonable man could wish or expect. Of this, the Express companies got a very large share, and that for a shamefully careless and imperfect discharge of their duty as carriers.

A. M. Brown.

Villa Ridge, Ill., January 23, 1866.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

#### SEEDING THE HOT-BED.

There are various ways in which a hot-bed may be used, depending on the wants and tastes of the family. If a bed of only one or two sash is had, you must only expect to have room enough for raising plants in, as it will not be large enough to grow crops to maturity in.—But suppose you start a hot-bed of four sashes—by the middle of February, you may devote one sash or light to the Long Scarlet radish, sown thinly broadcast and raked in. Another may be sown to Early Curled Lettuce, sown thickly broadcast, to be cut as a salad when a few inches high. A third sash may be devoted to the raising of hardier plants, for planting out, say a few rows of lettuce, some Early York or Ox Heart cabbage, and if desired a row or two each of onions, Kohl Rabi, and Early Blood beets—just a small pinch of each of these last, to make enough to transplant a small bed for very earliest use. These all transplant easily, and come in much earlier than those from the open ground, and are very desirable, while the early cabbage and lettuce plants are a necessity and quite indispensable.

The fourth sash should be partitioned off, by a board stuck into the soil, and running up inside nearly as high as the glass, to be kept warmer and closer than the rest.

The plants in the three first sash being the hardier, must have more air given them; while the fourth is intended for more tender plants, and must be kept closer and a higher temperature maintained, by lining that side of the bed with fresh manure, if necessary. In this light may be sown tomatoes, egg-plants, and doubtless a little spare room might be had to sow a few seed of the choicer kinds of annual flowers that bear transplanting well, and that will grow fine plants and come into bloom so much earlier when treated in this way. Flowers that deserve this care, are the finer varieties of Phlox Drummondii, the Double Zinnia, Balsams, China and German Aster, Pansies, Antirrhinum, Globe Amaranth, Petunia, China Pinks, Ageratum, &c. Shallow drills may be drawn across the bed with the finger, two inches apart. Half a dozen such drills of tomato seed—a couple of rows of egg plants, and half a row each of the above kinds of flowers—indeed many others that transplant well, will produce an ample supply of plants, if successful. By-and-by, when the radishes and lettuce are all gone from the other lights—these tomato and

flower plants may be transplanted into their places, about two inches apart to better prepare them for their final planting in the open ground.

Every one knows what a difference there is in a tomato plant for instance that has been transplanted and has become stout and stocky from having more room and a chance to make a full bunch of fibrous roots, and how much superior it is to a weak, spindly plant that has remained where sown, crowded by others, and no room to expand top or roots—well, there is just as much difference in a flower plant that has been treated in the same way, and one such plant is better than a mass of seed sown in the open ground and allowed to remain thick and matted, as is generally done. C.S.

#### GROWING PEACH TREES.

**ED. RURAL WORLD:** I suppose that your paper is taken by all nurserymen in the Western country, and this matter of growing peach trees, known and practiced to a greater or less extent by all of them. So far as my observation goes, however, it has never been a regular, paying crop, outside of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. This is due to a variety of reasons, and quite different ones in different seasons. For instance, in one year the seed come too late, or, are soured and rotted after cracking, or the moles take them from the row before they have time to germinate; at another time, the winter kills the buds, or they are frozen out, from receiving too much wet; still another year, they crumble in the Spring, after the ground has thawed, and we have a hard frost. Now, I think that every one of these causes of failure may be obviated. In the first place, the seed should be buried in sand, in the Autumn or early Winter, and allowed to freeze and thaw with the ground until about the middle of March. The best way to winter them, is to have a smooth board bottom for convenience in shoveling, and then spread seed and sand well mixed to the thickness of four or at most six inches. After having passed the winter in this manner, nearly all the seeds will be opened by the time named, and the kernels in fine, plump, growing condition. The bed should be examined frequently, especially if the Spring be early, and as soon as signs of germination appear, no time should be lost in preparing a second bed, by thoroughly spading and pulverizing, of a light (sandy as possible) soil, a sufficient size to allow of the spreading of the seed from bed number one, just as thick as may be without overlying one another. They should then be covered to the depth of one inch, with the same kind of soil; or if it be thought too heavy, sand should be carted for the purpose. The top covering must be of a nature that will not pack or bake.

It is a good idea, where moles are bad, to make a ditch, of the width and depth of a spade, entirely around this bed. This will require but a few minutes' work, and will effectually circumvent them. They may now be safely left until after the hurry of sale season, and the planting of cuttings, apple grafts, &c. They will come up very thickly, and may be allowed to attain the height of six inches before transplanting.

My way of planting is, to thoroughly prepare the ground with plow, and lay off the rows with a field line, three and a half feet wide. The plants are carefully taken up from the bed by loosening with a spade or trowel. Then grouted with good thick mud and dibbled into the rows just the same as any others. The distance is optional with the planter. I have found four to five inches the best. I have always had fully as good luck with peaches as apples and have planted them in very dry weather, and as late as the 15th of June. I would especially warn all to *not* cut off any of the green tops, thinking thereby to render them safer. They will, of course, wilt at first, but will soon recover to the extreme tips.

They may be cultivated through the Summer and kept free from weeds, and in good growing condition. In regard to budding, I shall have something to say at another time; also, as to the best method of preserving the buds through Winter, after management, &c.

Yours truly, GEO. MATTHEWS.

#### WINES.

There is a point that seems to have been lost sight of by the Wine Committee of the State Horticultural Society, viz: The final disposal of the Wines.

Wines are sent to the *Society*, for its examination and endorsement, a committee is appointed to give proper form to this opinion, and there its labor ends; but this does not presuppose that the wine becomes the property of the Committee: very far from it. If the culture of the grape for wine is to become a part of the business of the grape growers of the State, they want to form a personal opinion of the adaptability of a variety to this purpose.

We know of grape-growers having traveled many miles, and spent many days' time, in order to form an opinion of the several wines, and had to return home without ever tasting a sample. Thus one of the greatest inducements to attend is cut off.

We suggest that the Committee adopt a different course, or that the exhibitors of wines have duplicates for the use of the Society, or, for sale by the glass to those who may desire to test them. This wine question is one of the most important to the planter and the State at large, and must be put in a different shape from what it has been for the last two years. The Committee has always *too much* wine, the members too little. That this matter is put right next year, is the desire of A FRIEND.

**ED. RURAL WORLD:** We have got some of the finest natural grapes here I ever ate. Nature has done a great deal for this country, and it is settling fast. We expect in a few years to have everything here that heart could wish.—There is a considerable spirit of enterprise manifested amongst our people, and we are getting over the effects of the war, and in a short time our prairies will once more be covered with stock. J. M. MILLER, Clinton, Mo.

This day (Feb. 15th) there is a heavy fall of snow on the ground, and it is severely cold. Thermometer 10° below Zero in the morning.

#### St. Louis Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1866.

This being the day of election for officers, it resulted as follows:

For President—Mr. N. J. Colman received all the votes cast, and was declared duly elected.

For Vice-President—C. M. Saxton received twelve votes, declared duly elected.

The Recording and Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, John H. Tice, received all the votes cast, namely, thirteen, and was declared elected.

On taking the chair, Mr. Colman, President elect, returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, by re-electing him unanimously to this high position. Whatever we might think ourselves, yet it was an incontrovertible fact that the St. Louis Horticultural Society exercised more influence than any local society East or West. The proceedings of the Society were read with more interest, more weight attached to our sayings, than those of any similar body, State or local, in the country. This was owing partly to the fact that whatever was said had a practical bearing, and was the result of individual experience and observation. Much was also due to our worthy Secretary, who gathered up and set forth in a lucid manner all our best thoughts. These proceedings were often republished in the horticultural papers both East and West, with high commendation. He hoped, therefore, that from the importance attached to our sayings the members would weigh well their thoughts, and only give utterance to their mature opinions, because whatsoever was said, whether right or wrong, was received as law and gospel by the tens of thousands who read our proceedings. This Society was organized for self-edification, hearing each others' experience, comparing views and communicating results. But, rising above selfishness, the Society has adopted the plan of publishing all the facts, experiences, views and opinions for the benefit of Horticulture everywhere; it has attained a position occupied by no other society in the country. It therefore becomes the duty of the Society and its members to say nothing and publish nothing, except what can be relied on with implicit confidence.

Mr. Cozzens presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the value of the services of our worthy Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. Tice, during the past year, and that we express to him our sincere thanks for the faithful and gratuitous manner in which he has discharged the same, being fully assured that the interests of the Society have been greatly promoted by his untiring exertions in its behalf.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Tice—I felt most sincerely thankful to the members for the approbation of my official conduct manifested in unanimously re-electing me, but the complimentary resolution just adopted impels me to express most gratefully, thanks for your kindness and confidence. I appreciate it the more, since for the last five months physical prostration and debility consequent upon a severe attack of illness, has prevented me from attending to my official duties as promptly and faithfully as I desired. My friends, we have made our meetings pleasant and profitable, mentally and morally at least, if not pecuniarily. If only prompted by selfishness, the last would have been as successfully secured as the former. But there is a vast field open before us, inviting us to enter and cultivate it. We have at a sacrifice of time and money tried many fruits and many varieties of the same fruits. We have published our experiences, results and conclusions to the world, for the benefit of all who take an interest in Horticulture, and we have tried to awake an interest in Horticultural pursuits. We have therefore done our part of missionary work, and will continue to do it. But on the money side of the question we have not looked so attentively. There are now here a quarter of a million of people to be supplied with fruit, and there is not yet fruit enough for one-third of that number. Moreover the population is increasing in a greater ratio than the supply of fruit. We may as well enter in and occupy this field; many of us are deterred from raising fruit largely because of the irksome task of marketing it. Averse to peddling it about, we are obliged to sell it to hucksters. The public are also incommoded. They know not where to go to get their supply, and when they do get it, it is often at extravagant prices, and in a deteriorated condition. Convenience then to both producer and buyer demands that there should be a Fruit Bazaar, with a preserving house attached, where all the producers can take their fruit and flowers to be sold, and where buyers can always go with confidence that they can get the best fruits in market, and at the most reasonable rates. I will therefore offer, but ask to be excused from serving on the committee, the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of forming an

association to build a Fruit Bazaar, a Fruit Preserving House, &c., at some central point in St. Louis, for the sale and preservation of fruits, flowers, and other horticultural products, and to report to this Society the results of their deliberations as soon as practicable.

Some two years ago I suggested to some of our horticultural friends the erection of such a building. It was received with general favor, but no initiatory steps were taken to carry out the suggestion. I understand to-day, from our friend now present, the Rev. Mr. Peabody, that he had prepared an article upon this subject for the 'Rural World,' which would appear in to-day's issue, and I should like to hear from him.

Mr. Colman said he seconded the motion, and most heartily indorsed the resolution. If carried into effect it would not only be a convenience and an accommodation to fruit-growers and fruit consumers, but it would prove a profitable investment of the capital employed. After stating some of the features such structure should possess, he said he would read the article of the Rev. Mr. Peabody referred to, if no objections were made. He then read the article in question from 'Colman's Rural World.'

Mr. Mudd said, as the resolution read for the sale and exposition of all Horticultural products, it might be the nucleus of a business that might attain vast proportions, and to be complete should have connection with a first class wine cellar, of which there was much need in this city.

Mr. Peabody said, in addition to the objects of such an institution specified in his article, he would mention one more. I occasionally want to buy some fruit trees and shrubbery. I do not know what our nurserymen have, and to go out to their nurseries, from three to nine miles, involves a loss of time besides expense. As I know nurserymen abroad who have what I want, it is more convenient and cheaper for me to order them, though I might get equally as good, and perhaps better, at home. As it is with me, so it is with others. Now, if we had a Horticultural Bazaar our nurserymen could have specimens of what they had, together with catalogues. There we could leave our orders, and thousands of dollars would stay amongst us that are now sent abroad.

Mr. Tracy said as this was a project of vast magnitude, it ought to be well considered, and a plan fully matured before the public are called upon to consider and aid it. He presumed no act of incorporation could be had on account of that clause in the Constitution prohibiting special Legislation, but the Association had to be formed under the general law.

Mr. Cozons said a fruit preserving house would be a necessary appendage to such a building. In the most perishable fruits could be preserved fresh and sweet until sold, even for months. He said that there was such a house being erected now on Plum street in this city.

Mr. Saxton said that Missouri had a very enviable reputation abroad as a fruit producing State. Yet he often met acquaintances from the East who wanted to see the evidences upon which this reputation is based, and in going around amongst the fruit venders was often mortified at the miserable specimens only to be found. If we had a building of this kind where the best and choicest fruits were always exposed for sale it would contribute largely to induce the immigration of fruit-growers into our State.

Mr. Colman explained the construction of a fruit preserving house, and its operations at length.

The President presented the Society with five varieties of wine: the Cynthia and Herkemont, from Louis Wolff, and the Norton's Virginia, Concord and Catawba from the President, all of which the Society pronounced the finest quality.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]  
Meramec Horticultural Society.

STATE ROAD, Feb. 1st, 1866.

The Eighty-sixth Meeting was held at house of Mr. G. W. Davis. President Harris in the Chair.

The Fruit Committee reported samples of apples from the orchard of Rev. John E. Brawley, Santa Clara Co., California, formerly of Franklin Co., Mo., viz: Jeneton, Gilpin, Newton Pippin and variety unknown: the fruit was the clearest and most wax-like ever seen here—a pure yellow, almost entirely destitute of red, worthy of preservation as artistic specimens, but almost entirely beyond identification. Also very large beautiful Pryor's Red apples from Mr. G. Moore; and fine Jenetons; all presented by Dr. A. W. McPherson. Pryor's Red, Lady Apple, and unknown, by Mr. G. W. Davis.

The Vegetable Committee reported: Peachblow, fine Pinkeye and English Fluke Potatoes by Mr. J. Shields; and Yellow Pinkeye by Mr. Davis. Also, a bank of Hackled Flax of good quality and in fine condition, and sample of beautiful Short Staple Cot-

ton, by Mrs. Davis, and several samples of corn. Good samples of Leaf Tobacco by J. T. Brown and T. M. Wright.

Dr. McPherson stated that Fruit and hardly any Vegetable could be raised in Nevada. These articles are obtained from California: there fruit is abundant, of large size and fine color, but lacking flavor; but it is the home of the Grape; the foreign varieties grow in perfection; they are pruned to low, stubby heads, and run on the ground, the grapes hanging around the head. Grapes sell at a cent and a half a pound. Some large companies are being formed to make wine. Raisins are being raised largely.

The next meeting to be held in the School House in Allentown, on the first Thursday in March.

W. M. MUIR, Secretary.

### Alton Horticultural Society.

ALTON, February 1st, 1866.  
The Society met at the house of A. S. Barry, Esq., in Alton. President Flagg in the chair.

Dr. Hull presented an interesting specimen of fungi, found on a leaf of Norway Spruce.

The report of the delegation to the Missouri State Horticultural Society being called for, Dr. Hull reported that they were received with great courtesy and kindness; that he was specially pleased with the action of the Society in voting to wage war on such enemies of the fruit grower as the Oriole, Catbird, Woodpecker, Sapsucker and Blue Jay. He was surprised to find Wines on exhibition, watered and sugared, the manufacture of parties who had heretofore denounced the practice.

Dr. Hull presented the following paper on the duties of the month.

**Strawberries.**—The successful strawberry-grower will by this time have mulched his strawberry beds; those who have delayed may attend to it at any time during this month.

When the ground is frozen, a coating of straw, to the depth of six inches, will be penetrated by strawberry plants. It should always be left on during the summer, as it will keep down weed-growth, increase and greatly enlarge the fruit.

**Vineyards.**—Some vine-dressers prune during this month—never when the vines are frozen—so that too much work may not be thrown into March. In extensive vineyards where a large amount of cuttings are made, pruning is commenced in November and continued through winter when the weather permits.

**Root-Pruning.**—[Published in our No. of Feb. 1st.]  
The following suggestions were made by Mr. E. A. Riehl:

To make a hot-bed heated by fire, select a spot having a grade of from one to one and a half feet in ten, making a trench five feet wide, and three deep in the center, with the sides sloping, so that they would represent a V with the top wide apart; make this as long as you wish your bed to be; fifty to sixty feet can be heated by one fire; in the bottom of the trench lay sheet iron or stone pipe six inches in diameter, or a brick flue; at the lower end of the bed dig a hole three feet long, two deep and eighteen inches wide; in this place put a large box stove, or build a brick furnace with doors that will close snugly; if a stove is used, flags or brick should be laid over the top, also over the pipe for a distance of fifteen to twenty feet, and a coat of clay mortar spread on top to prevent too great radiation of heat at the fire end of the bed. At the upper end place a wooden chimney six or seven feet high, to carry off the smoke. Then place two by four joist six feet long, four feet apart, crosswise of the trench; on this lay a floor of one inch boards, put on frame, put in three to five inches of earth; throw earth up to the outside of frame so it will shed water; wall up the lower end of the trench up to the floor or the bed, so that the stove will be inside under the bed, and only the door sticking out, so that you can make the fire from the outside. Put on your sash, start your fire, and in a few hours you can sow your seed.

These beds are cheaper than those made with masonry, are more reliable, and can be controlled; care must, however, be taken, that the fire does not burn too strong. From two to four fires are enough for twenty-four hours; when the fire has started well, the dampers should be closed so as to make it burn slowly and steadily.

Sash should be made of well-seasoned two inch lumber, sash six feet two inches long, four rows of eight by ten light, laid lengthwise, i. e. the bars eight inches apart; lights should not lap more than one-fourth of an inch, and always laid in putty to make tight sash and prevent breakage of glass. Putty should have some white lead mixed with it to make it stick and last.

The Committee on Wine reported:

Your Committee agreed to adopt the following plan of operations for the ensuing year:

1st. To report upon the wine as they find it, without reference to any knowledge they may have of its mode of manufacture, and express their opinion of its merits by a scale of numbers in which ten represents the best wine known to the Committee, and lower numbers inferior grades in regular order.

2d. In their report to state such facts as may come to their knowledge in regard to mode of manufacture, &c., &c.

We find two samples of currant wine; one made in '63 by J. Burton, and one in '65 by W. C. Flagg. The Committee rate the first at 5 and the second at 9, of this class of wine, and say that the first was injured in color and flavor by being in contact with iron rollers and press while in making; that the second was very clear and good, perhaps a little too sweet, but about as good as currant wine can be. We also find four samples of Catawba wine by Dr. E. S. Hull. The Committee rate the first at 8½; the second at 6; the third 7½, and the fourth at 6, and say that No. 2 was made by adding thirty pounds best white sugar and fifty pounds water to fifty pounds juice before fermentation, and that they consider this too large a proportion of sugar.

J. M. PARSONS, Chmn.

The following report was read:

Your Committee would report that they find the grounds of Mr. Barry, upon which his residence is situated, to comprise four acres, and that although situated in the midst of a thriving city of 10,000 inhabitants, it comprises within itself, all the essentials requisite to a first class rural residence. Situated upon high ground, it commands a fine view of the Mississippi river about one-fourth of a mile distant in the rear of his residence, and of Alton and its surrounding hills and valleys, upon all sides. The grounds in front and upon each side of the house embellished with evergreens and deciduous trees, shrubs, flowers and climbing plants tastefully arranged, give an air of repose and refinement to the place, worthy of emulation. In the rear of the building we find the useful and the ornamental combined, consisting of a good collection of fruit for home consumption.

The subject of mulching strawberries was taken up. Dr. Hull favors mulching with straw to the depth of six inches. It retards the ripening, but improves the fruit in all respects.

Mr. Riehl.—The buds often form under the straw, and blast. But that is when the mulching is light.

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[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]  
N. E. MO. Horticultural Society.

This Society held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of Jasper Turner in Marion county, Mo., January 20th, 1866. After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, consisting first of a turkey, weighing 18 lbs., and fruits and vegetables of all descriptions, which were served up in a manner highly creditable to our worthy hostess, the Society proceeded to business. Jasper Turner being appointed Chairman, and O. H. P. Lear, Sec.—the President and Secretary being absent.

Mrs. Eliza Lear exhibited the following green and canned fruits. Apples—Newtown Pippin, Winesap, Rawles' Janet, Little Romanite—all in a fine state of preservation. Canned peaches, pears and gooseberries, three years old, sweet; peach pickle; peach, pear, quince and grape preserves; apple butter; tomatoes as delicious as when plucked; a fair sample of blackberry wine and cordial.

Mrs. Nancy Turner. Apples—Newtown Pippin and Rawles' Janet. Canned peaches, grapes and tomatoes; preserved peaches, pears and cherries.

The Chairman of the meeting delivered an address upon the utility of horticultural science in general, urging upon all present to be diligent in developing the resources which an all-wise Providence has placed within our reach. An address was also delivered by O. H. P. Lear, Esq., on the general good derived from such meetings. He gave a statement of the amount of fruit he sold the past year, over eleven hundred dollars, besides giving a large quantity to friends and visitors, and reserving enough for home use, raised on about 1400 trees in bearing, producing about one-fourth of a crop.

On motion, the Society adopted Downing's work on Fruit as a standard.

Next meeting to be held at O. H. P. Lear's, on the 4th Saturday of Feb., 1866.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I desire additional information in regard to the manufacture of a good article of syrup and sugar from the Northern sugar cane. I desire information reliable. Also, in regard to the kind of mills, evaporators, &c.—the most economical and successful.

W. B., Council Grove, Kan.



#### New Clubs and Clubs Enlarged.

Only a few weeks remain for our subscribers to form clubs and enlarge those already formed, so as to get the Premium Grape Vines the present spring. We hope therefore one and all will do what they consistently can in the next four weeks. New clubs can yet be formed, as well as at any former time, and the getter up of the club will receive the vines. Clubs already formed can still be enlarged, and the maker of the club will get a larger proportionate number of vines. There are hundreds and thousands of our patrons who could yet form clubs, if they would undertake to do it with a little resolution. We have got a splendid stock of vines, and want to distribute them among our farmer friends.

We are devoting a good deal of time and money to the *Rural World*, and believe that every farmer by reading it will be benefited, and therefore want it distributed amongst farmers as widely as possible. We have here in this great Mississippi Valley, the finest agricultural region on the face of the globe, and we want to see it under the very best system of cultivation. We want to see its vast resources properly developed. And not only this, we want to see them preserved by an enlightened system of husbandry. We don't want to see our choicest farming lands going to destruction, as they have gone in the older States of this Union, where it costs nearly as much for guano, poudrettes, and other fertilizers, to apply to the land to get a crop, as the crop is worth after it is harvested. Let the farmers of the West pursue no such destructive system of husbandry. Let their constant study be how to best preserve their farms in a fertile and productive state. Let them surround their homes with objects of beauty—with evergreen and forest trees, with orchards and gardens and vineyards. Let the farmers themselves become refined, intelligent, moral and upright. For these things are we laboring. To bring about these ends is our mission. And we ask those who desire to see these objects accomplished, to aid in disseminating, not only the *Rural World*, but all good papers and good books. It is by enlightening the mind, that these objects are to be obtained, and it is only by reading good works that the mind will be thus enlightened.

#### What A Boy 13 Years of Age Can Do!

Lamartine Larimore of Bolivar, Mo., sends us a list of 22 subscribers, and says: "I got up this club of 22 subscribers in three days in our town, and in the course of a few weeks I hope to be able to forward to you another nice club of subscribers."

I am only about thirteen years old; and will take all the interest in the *Rural World* I can, as it seems to me that no good citizen or lady should be without it."

#### THE PREMIUM GRAPE VINES.

After the first of March, we shall be prepared to deliver the Premium Grape Vines, at our Office, 97 Chestnut Street, to the parties entitled to receive them, or upon their order. We shall keep a supply on hand, carefully packed in moss, so as to deliver them at all times.—Where parties can call for them, or send for them, it is better, as they will then go more expeditiously. We shall not mail any before March 15th, and it may be a little later, as we want to be sure that the freezing weather is over—or they may get frozen in the mails. We shall use our best skill to have them go to their destinations safe, and hope every one will have a place nicely prepared to plant them at once. Don't keep them out of the ground longer than is actually necessary. Have nice, fine soil to put about the roots.

If any of our subscribers want more grape vines, we will enclose in the same package for *One Dollar*, three more Concord Vines, or two Hartford Prolific, or two Taylor's Bullitt—or one Hartford Prolific and one Taylor's Bullitt, or any greater number at the same rates.—Those wanting more vines, must therefore enclose the money, and tell us in whose package to send them. We will have the varieties carefully labelled. Every farmer needs grape vines. Grapes are our most healthful fruit. Many diseases are cured, not only in Europe, but in this country, by the free use of grapes. Old and young like them. They are a great luxury to every household. And every subscriber has now a chance to procure one or more varieties with very little trouble and expense. Every one should be able, in this climate, to sit under his own vine, if he cannot sit under his own fig tree.

ILL. WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—*Ed. Rural World:* A special meeting of the Illinois Wool Growers' Association, has been called at Bloomington, on Wednesday, the 21st of February. As your list for Illinois doubtless contains the names of many of our members; and as furthering the interests of the producers of wool, please give the fact of said meeting such mention in your paper as you see proper. Our object is for discussion, and to organize an influence to the end of obtaining from Congress such legislation as a fair regard for our interests would demand. A. M. GARLAND, Pres.

*Chatham, Ill., Feb. 6th; 1866.*

#### PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

To every person remitting us six dollars for four subscribers for one year, we will send **FIVE** Concord Grape Vines.

To every person remitting us fifteen dollars for ten subscribers for one year, we will send **FIFTEEN** Concord Grape Vines.

In addition to the grape vines we will send **TWENTY DOLLARS** worth of Trees and Plants from the St. Louis Nursery to the club agent who sends us forty names and sixty dollars; and **FIFTEEN DOLLARS** worth of Trees and Plants for thirty names and forty-five dollars; or **TEN DOLLARS** worth of Trees and Plants for twenty names and thirty dollars.

WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—We have missed this valuable journal for the last two or three weeks. What is the matter, friend Wilkes? We can't get along without your spicy journal. What stock man can? It contains more sensible articles on the breeding, care, and training of stock than any journal published in this country. Those wanting to subscribe for it, should address George Wilkes, 201 William street, New York City. Price \$5.00 per annum.

GREEN CO. (ILL.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The 13th Annual Fair of this Society will be held during the first week in October, commencing on Tuesday the 2d, and will continue four days.

GEO. W. DAVIS, Sec'y.

*Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 5th, 1866.*

#### HARTFORD PROLIFIC WINE.

Mr. Geo. Husman exhibited wine from this grape at the late meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society. The Committee was unanimous in its praise, and it embraced some of the best judges of wine in Missouri. The wine has great body, is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, and was hardly surpassed by any wine before the Committee. It is one of the light or amber colored wines, and will always find ready sale. Here is additional testimony to the great adaptation of Missouri for the grape. At the North it is hardly considered fit for any purpose, but in our generous soil and warm climate it ripens up splendidly and finds a ready sale in market, and now that it is known that it will make a good wine, it can be planted much more largely as, if the market becomes glutted, the grapes can be profitably converted into wine. Probably this is now the most profitable grape that can be cultivated. It is the earliest, which is saying a great deal. It comes into the market when it is barren. Everybody wants it, because no other variety is to be had. It commands consequently a very high price. Its quality does not come up to the Concord ripened here, and when that comes into the market to compete with it, it must give way to it. But the Hartford Prolific should all be gone before the Concord comes in, as there is nearly two weeks between their time of ripening. It is as healthy, hardy and productive as the Concord is. We are really glad to be able to announce the fact that this early, healthy and prolific grape makes an excellent wine in our favored climate. We have 3,000,000 acres of the best grape land in the world in Missouri, and we want to see it all covered with smiling vineyards.

ED. RURAL WORLD—We are greatly in need of a corn stalk cutter in this section of country. I am told there is such an implement used in Illinois. The stalks grow so large here, that when plowed in, corn can scarcely be cultivated, especially with the sulky cultivators. The habit here has been to cut, rake and burn them, which is expensive and an exhauster of the land. A machine to roll over the ground and cut them into short pieces, would be a great affair. Please answer through your journal, and oblige, Wm. A. LANE, Miami, Mo.

**ONLY WAITING.**

A very aged man in an almshouse was asked what he was doing now. He replied, "Only waiting."

Only waiting till the shadows  
Are a little longer grown;  
Only waiting till the glimmer  
Of the day's last beam is flown;  
Till the night of earth is faded  
From the heart once full of day;  
Till the stars of heaven are breaking  
Through the twilight soft and gray.

Only waiting till the reapers  
Have the last sheaf gathered home;  
For the sunmer time is faded,  
And the autumn winds have come.  
Quickly, reapers! gather quickly  
The last ripe hours of my heart,  
For the bloom of life is withered,  
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels  
Open wide the mystic gate,  
At whose feet I long have lingered,  
Weary, poor and desolate.  
Even now I hear their footsteps,  
And their voices far away;  
If they call me, I am waiting,  
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows  
Are a little longer grown;  
Only waiting till the glimmer  
Of the day's last beam is flown;  
Then from out the gathering darkness,  
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,  
By whose light my soul shall gladly  
Tread its pathway to the skies.

**Grandma has only Moved to Heaven.**

"Wouldn't you like to see grandma's flowers, auntie?" asked little Nellie, on the afternoon of my arrival at her father's house.

I looked into the child's upturned face inquiringly. Her grandma, my own dear mother, had been dead nearly two months; what had she to do with earthly flowers?

"Perhaps you think I haven't any grandma," said the child, apparently comprehending my look; "but I have, she has only moved to Heaven; she went last Spring, before the flowers came, but then, she has them all the time up there," and her face brightened up at the thought, for she knew how grandma loved flowers, and she loved grandma dearly.

"Yes, I will go," I said taking the proffered hand.

"Allie go see gamma's flowers too," lisped a wee thing, scarce two years old, who came toddling toward us with outstretched arms. So another tiny hand was clasped, and we three went into the garden.

"These are grandma's," said my little attendant, pointing to the flowers that bordered the walk we were just entering. "She planted them all herself, just before she went to the 'promised land' to live."

These flowers, then, my mother had planted with her own feeble, trembling hands. It was her last work, a work she had always loved; but this time she had done it for others, for she knew she would not watch their growth, she should not see them bud or blossom.

"Don't cry, auntie," said the child, "for she has all the flowers she wants now, and she is never tired, and will never be sick any more."

"Who told you all this?" I inquired stooping down to kiss the flowers and the sweet little faces that looked so sympathizingly up to mine.

"Why, Grandma used to tell us about it every day, until one morning she went to sleep, and they carried her away. And she said we might come and live with her too, by-and-by, if we were good children; and we are going some time, ain't we Allie?" And the two went down the walk singing in their clear, sweet voices:

"I have a grandma in the promised land;

My grandma calls me, I must go;" a verse of their own rendering, which they have added to the hymn.

"I have a father in the promised land."

I had mourned a dead mother. Bitter tears and anguish of heart had been poured out, as I thought of her dark, cold, dreary resting-place. But there was no grave no dead grandmother to these truthful, hopeful little ones. I accepted the lesson. My tears were dried, I have no dead mother, I said. She has only "moved to heaven." She lives in the "promised land."

**THANKFUL TRAVELER.**

**BOYS AND GIRLS.**

We want to say a very few words to you about going to school. We know you don't appreciate the importance of attending school daily as you ought to do. When we were a boy, we did not know how important it was to go to school. And we, like most boys, was glad to get any pretext to keep away from school. When it was too late, we saw our error. When it is too late, you will see yours.—When you see how a good education will help you along in every kind of business, and how indispensable it is to go into business—when you see what latter of introduction it is into the best society—when you see what a polish it will bestow on your manners, your conversation, your writings—you will then say: "Oh, that I had properly improved the opportunities I had at school! Oh! that I had been more devoted to my lessons, my books, my teachers! You will then regret that your idle moments had not been employed in storing your mind with valuable information.

We beg of you to attend school daily, to study your lessons attentively, to daily and hourly, if possible, acquire valuable information. And if you have not a school to attend, then study at home in private—anywhere—at all spare moments, and you will grow up useful and respected members of society.

**HOW TO PROSPER.**

There are two ways—by saving and getting. Some people seem to get rich by saving without getting; these are close livers: they are called by some stingy. But it is their way; and they delight in it. There is a pleasure in being frugal—in laying up the little treasure against a rainy day. The great difficulty is, some men make it their all, become misers, sponges, in a neighborhood, grasping all without giving in return. This is carrying the matter too far. Some people get much and get rich; some get and throw away more than the saving man needs to get rich. We know many such cases. So we know many that get and hold. Old Billy Haskins was worth \$30,000; and yet he seemed like a beggar. He never was in any particular business; never was active. When asked how he got his riches, he

replied—"By saving." It was his enjoyment. It was happier to do so than not. Not that he hoarded money for some purpose—for his heirs—for he had none—he was a bachelor—and withal was a good man and an estimable citizen. He died, leaving his money to his poor relatives. Saving is better than spending. Getting and saving is best of all, providing parsimony does not enter with the latter. Parsimony is a sin. Philanthropy is a virtue, and giving often prosperity. Get, but get honorably. Save, but save honorably. Get and save together—but let a good conscience preside o'er all.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**A SNOW STORM AT NIGHT.**

It was a night I shall never forget. As early as ten the people had retired, and the village was as quiet as a grave-yard. But there was a sound without—it was the sky, busy with its work. There was no moon; and the stars—the thought was out of mind that they could, or would, try to penetrate the great mass that filled the heavens and came down as if the clouds themselves had reached the earth, and man was about to be buried in another Herculaneum. Though white this body, darkness alone seemed to reign. You could only hear the flakes, and in their aggregate body, borne by the breath of the Atlantic, slow, low, with slight variableness—now stronger—now lower. The snow was coming fast; it was a great storm—not rush—but sure and determined. It was a power in the air—and all objects seemed to sympathize. Not a dog, for his life could be heard. The fox lay deep in his den; even the owl was mute. The great family of earth lay under this spell—for the sky was at work—and who knew what would be its end.

There was a flame slight-flickering in the stove—seen not heard. It too was listening. The lamp was dumb; its blaze stood still, as if in thought. And I—I could only listen. It would not do to talk—only to hear—to note this softest of sounds, bearing the delicate snow murmur. How soft, and yet with some strange, inexplicable power, the wind—the strength rather of the air—pressed against the building, with the thought that it was filled thick with the snow: it was a muffled sound. The world was dead, while the sky was busy—and this in the night.

In the morning there lay a sheet. There was great depth, jutting up the view, hiding in part the objects that stood so solid and so clear one day before—now capped and laden.—All the world was awake and viewing the sight. The air had ceased its work. Nature was satisfied. O'er all the scene, rose the sun. This was a sight—for the sky was as blue as the earth white—and the sun was a brilliant, living thing. How rejoicingly he rose and viewed the scene—which was, after all, his own work—caused by withdrawing his luminous face, and visiting southern latitudes. **IN THE EAST.**

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**To Stop Vomiting.**—Take the inside skin of a chicken gizzard, dry it, then pulverize, and administer in small doses every 20 or 30 minutes. It has been tried with much success.

**KATE.**

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**MAN'S LOVE.**

When woman's eye grows dull,  
And her cheek paleth,  
When fades the beautiful;  
Then man's love faideth;  
He sits not beside her chair,  
Clasps not her fingers,  
Twines not the damp hair,  
That o'er her brow lingers.

He comes but a moment in,  
Though her eye lightens,  
Though her cheek pale and thin,  
Feverishly brightens;  
He stays but a moment near,  
When that flush faideth,  
Though true affection's tear  
Her soft eyelid shadeth.

He goes from her chamber straight  
Into life's jostle,  
He meets at the very gate  
Business and bustle;  
He thinks not of her within,  
Silently sighing,  
He forgets in that noisy din  
That she is dying!

And when her heart is still,  
What though he mourneth,  
Soon from his sorrow chill  
Wearied he turneth,  
Soon o'er her buried head  
Memory's light setteth,  
And the true-hearted dead  
Thus man forgetteh!

**WOMAN'S LOVE.**

When man is waxing frail,  
And his hand is thin and weak,  
And his lips are parched and pale,  
And wan and white his cheek;  
Oh, then doth woman prove  
Her constancy and love!

She sitteth by his chair,  
And holds his feeble hand;  
She watcheth over there,  
His waits to understand;  
His yet unspoken will  
She hastens to fulfill.

She leads him, when the moon  
Is bright o'er dale and hill,  
And all things, save the tune  
Of the honey bees, are still,  
Into the garden's bower,  
To sit, midst herbs and flowers.

And when he goes not there,  
To feed on breath and bloom,  
She brings the rosy rare  
Into his darkened room;  
And 'neath his weary head  
The pillow smooth doth spread.

Until the hour when death  
His lamp of life doth dim,  
She never wearieh,  
She never leaveth him;  
Still near him night and day,  
She meets his eye alway.

And when his trial's o'er,  
And the turf is on his breast,  
Deep in her bosom's core  
Lie sorrows unexpress;  
Her tears, her sighs are weak,  
Her settled grief to speak.

And though there may arise  
Balm for her spirit's pain,  
And though her quiet eyes  
May sometimes smile again:  
Still, still she must regret—  
She never can forget!

**THE SECRET.**—"I noticed," says Dr. Franklin, "a mechanic at work on a house erecting but a little way from my office, who had a kind word and cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold and gloomy, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him, one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his happy flow of spirits. 'My secret, doctor,' he replied, 'is that I have got one of the best wives, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then

she is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody.' What an influence then, hath women over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions! Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day cost nothing, and go far towards making a home happy and peaceful."

**A Pretty Mower in Saxony.**

At Dresden I saw the Sistine Madonna with inexpressible delight, but I saw another sight, not quite so poetical and ideal, yet still to be looked upon with interest and pleasure. One day I was walking through the public square to the picture gallery. I happened to notice a woman mowing. I stopped, sat down, and looked at her for half an hour. She was apparently two or three and twenty. Her head was finely formed, and set finely on her shoulders. Her hair was neatly braided round it; her features were regular; complexion brown as a berry; eyes bright blue, form vigorous, well rounded like that of Dorothea in Goethe's poem. From her ears hung golden ear-rings. She wore a bright colored petticoat, reaching little below her knees; her legs were bare, and her feet encased in embroidered shoes. She was the picture of health and robust beauty. She swung the scythe with an inimitable ease and grace; and, as she did so, there was a placid expression on her countenance, which spoke of a good conscience, a contented spirit and a willingness to do the work which her destiny pointed out. I examined the swaths; the grass was cut as smooth as velvet, you could not tell where one swath ended and the next began. An English lawn looked no smoother. It was a work of art; and an American farmer might have taken a useful lesson. I wish I could have taken her portrait as she stood before me.—[Prof. Felton.

**DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.**

**DUTCH CHEESE.**—Heat loppered milk till the whey becomes separated and clear. Put into a bag and drain. Then mash, and add salt to suit taste. A little cream should be added to form it into balls. Let balls be the size of a common apple. Set away till fit for use—the older, the stronger.

**CHEAP ICE CREAM.**—Sweet milk, two quarts. Seal milk; pour over four eggs, and stir well. Cool off, and add sugar, and essence of lemon or vanilla. Pour into a deep, narrow tin pail. Cover, and set into a wooden pail. Fill up space between the two vessels with pounded ice and salt. In half an hour it will be fit to use. Keep thus in the ice till wanted to use.

**TO SOFTEN HARD WATER.**—Mix a spoonful of quick lime with half a pail of water, and pour into a barrel of hard water. Stir well, and when settled the water will be clear and soft.

**THE BEST OIL FOR LEATHER.**—Leather must breathe as well as other things in order to be benefitted. To this effect, the pores must be kept open—and nothing will do this better than the common lamp oil. We have tested it for many years. Grease often, and a little at a time.

**STEWED OYSTERS.**—Take milk and water—two-thirds milk to one-third water—and add the liquor of the oysters. Boil and skim. Warm a little flour and butter, and beat to a froth. Stir into the liquor and add the oysters while well boiling. Sprinkle with Cayenne pepper and salt.

T. M. BARRON & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 71 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo. Consignments of all kinds of farm produce solicited. Purchases of seeds, implements and supplies made to order. Respectfully refer to N. J. Colman, Editor of this Journal.

**THE GREAT WEST.**

Homes of the sturdy farmers who look about them over the broad prairies, and see for miles their lands and granaries, are often rendered desolate by the death of a beloved child from the ravages of the deadly croup. Coe's Cough Balsam never fails to cure it, and is also the best remedy in the world for colds, coughs, and all throat and lung diseases.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the only remedy known that is certain to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and in fact all disorders proceeding from the stomach and bowels.

**THROAT DISEASES.**—"We would call attention to 'Brown's, Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—[Congregationalist, Boston.]

**RAIRIE FARMERS** may learn much to their advantage, about **TIMBER**, from a DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET of the best rapid growing

**Forest Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedges,**

That may be readily raised from **SEED**, if sown in **WINTER OR EARLY SPRING**, with directions how to grow them, and where to get the seed.

Address, enclosing 2 stamps, H. WILBUR, feb 15-31 Kalamazoo, Mich.

**Young Men and Boys wanted, in Villages and the Prairie Country.** An opportunity for great usefulness, at a liberal profit. **BUSINESS NEW**, lasts but a few weeks only from this time. Apply at once, enclosing 10 cents for pamphlet and blanks. Address Box 210, Kalamazoo, Mich.

feb 15-21

**To Publishers.**

By inserting the above advertisements in your paper any number of times, till the second week in March, and sending a copy of the same, with your bill. I will send you the amount in seeds, by return mail. A Pamphlet sent on receipt of a copy of any paper.

IT H. WILBUR.

**FOR SALE.**—One pair superior pure **BERKSHIRE** pigs, price \$25. E. A. RIEHL, Alton, Ill.

feb 15-21

**GOODRICH'S SEEDLING POTATOES.**—Cass White, Garnet Chili and Pinky Kustycat, at \$2.25 per bush., \$6 per barrel, by E. A. RIEHL, feb 15-21 Alton, Ill.

**Wilson's Albany Strawberry PLANTS.**—125,000 Wilson's Albany Strawberry plants, at \$6 per 1000. 30,000 Lawton Blackberry plants, at \$30 per 1000. Also, Concord, Hartford Prolific, and Norton's Virginia Grape Vines.

Persons residing where there is an express office, can order plants of me and pay for them on delivery by the express company. Address, Jno. S. SEYMOUR, feb 15-31 Eureka, St. Louis Co., Mo.

**Hovey & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds for 1866.**

Our present edition—the 30th—greatly improved and enlarged to more than 100 pages of small type, and illustrated with upwards of

50 new and beautiful engravings, of the most popular and showy flowers, with a full description of more than 2500 Flower and Vegetable Seeds, accompanied with full and complete practical directions for the amateur cultivator, will be ready

**FEBRUARY TENTH.**

The Catalogue now offered to our numerous customers, is one of the most complete ever published, containing all the information necessary for the amateur, for the successful growth of the most beautiful flowers and plants. In consequence of the increased cost of paper and other expenses of publication we shall charge the nominal price of 25cts. each, and all applicants inclosing that amount, will receive the Catalogue. Address, HOVEY & CO., feb 15-21 53 North Market St., Boston.

**TO FARMERS.**  
**PREPARE TO RAISE FLAX  
SEED AND CASTOR BEANS.**

Flax seed leaves the ground in a better condition for putting in a wheat crop than any other grain. The farmers of Ohio make flax a regular crop, and depend upon it for money early in the summer before other crops are ready for market.

**IT WILL PAY YOU WELL.**

The cultivation of Flax Seed is as simple as that of any crop we have. It requires no more labor than it does to raise and harvest a crop of oats, barley or wheat. It is less exhausting to the soil than a crop of wheat. A rich, sandy soil is best for Flax Seed and Castor Beans, but they do well on any ground that is suitable for wheat or corn.

Farmers who have had their wheat winter killed, will find it greatly to their advantage to put in Flax Seed.

We are now publishing in  
ENGLISH AND GERMAN,

**A Book of Instructions,  
For the Cultivation of**

**FLAX SEED AND  
CASTOR BEANS,**

Which will be furnished FREE to Farmers who wish to raise these crops.

For the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of

**FLAX SEED AND  
CASTOR BEANS,**

We propose

**TO LOAN THE SEED,**

To experienced and reliable farmers, they agreeing to return to us the same quantity of seed, and to sell us the balance of their crop at the market price.

Flax Seed does well in all parts of the West, but we cannot advise the cultivation of Castor Beans at points north of Springfield, Illinois.

Parties wishing seed will please apply soon, as we shall loan but a limited quantity.

**St. Louis Lead and Oil Comp'y**

GEORGE W. BANKER, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. FULLER, SECRETARY.

Office, 142 Second Street, corner Washington Avenue. Factory, corner of Second Street and Cass Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

**Kale, Sunflower and Rape Seed**

**WANTED.**

Oil Cake and Meal for sale by the barrel or ton. For Cattle, one pound is considered equal to three pounds of Corn Meal.

**Sugar Cane  
SEEDED.**

**Absolutely Pure.**

Realizing the importance of providing our patrons and the trade with good and reliable Cane Seed of all the prominent varieties, we have, during the past season, given especial attention to this subject, and are now able to furnish supplies of seed in large and small quantities, of most undoubted excellence and purity. Our stock comprises—

**REGULAR SORGO, or the original Chinese Cane.**

**EARLY SORGO**, smaller, and some weeks earlier than the Regular, though not so productive.

**LIBERIAN**, a new and very popular variety: does not blow down.

**OOMSEEANA**, sometimes called Otaheitan. Best for Sugar.

**NEEAZANA**, or White Imphee, a short, stout cane, stands up well, and generally liked.

The cane from which the above seed was produced, was grown and the seed harvested and cured under our immediate observation. The seed is all true to the varieties designated, and absolutely free from admixture with base and worthless canes.

The cane from which the seed was produced yielded from two to three hundred gallons of syrup per acre.

**PRICES.**

**REGULAR SORGO**—by mail, 40 cts. per lb.; by express, 25 lbs. or less, 25 cts. per lb.; over 25 lbs., 15 cts. per lb.

**LIBERIAN, OOMSEEANA, NEEAZANA, and EARLY SORGO**—by mail, 50 cts. per lb.; by express, 25 lbs. or less, 30 cts. per lb.; over 25 lbs., 25 cts. per lb. Package included.

Two to three lbs. required per acre.

**CLARK SORGO MACHINE CO.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Manufacturers of Sorgo Machinery, Drag Saws, Bells, Corn Crushers, &c. Sorgo Hand Book and specimen copy of the Sorgo Journal sent FREE. feb15-3t

**KNOX'S**

**SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE,**

For Spring of 1866.

**IS NOW ISSUED.** And will be sent to all applicants enclosing TEN cents. It contains descriptions and illustrations of the leading varieties of Grapes,

Strawberries,  
Raspberries,  
Blackberries,  
Gooseberries,  
Currants, &c.

**SELECT LISTS OF FRUITS** made up with great care. Letters from eminent fruit growers, and reports of various committees, who have visited our grounds, including the Report of the Ad Interim Committee of the Ohio Pomological Society, 1865, written by the President, Dr. John A. Warder, from which we extract:

"Four things struck all the visitors as especially worthy of note: The modes of preparation and culture of the soil, the varieties under culture and trial, the wonderfully abundant product of magnificent berries, and the excellent and successful mode of harvesting and marketing the fruit—all of which may properly be introduced into this Report for the benefit of our fellow members."

Much valuable information on each of these points is contained in this Report, and other parts of the Catalogue.

**Jucunda—Our No. 700 Strawberry**

After thorough trial, we have no hesitation in saying, that, for uniform and large size, beauty of form and color, enormous yield, long continuance in bearing, great profit, health and vigor of plant, and other desirable qualities, this is

The most valuable strawberry of which we have any knowledge.

See page 32 of "American Agriculturist," January No. 1866, and the New Edition of our Catalogue.

J. Knox, box 155 Pittsburgh, Pa.

1t

**GREAT DISTRIBUTION**

By the Eureka Gift Association, Established 1846  
180 Broadway, New York.

Rosewood Pictures, Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Gold Rings, &c. Valued at One Million Dollars.

DISTRIBUTION is made in the following manner: CERTIFICATES naming each article and its VALUE, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, containing the Certificate or Order for some Article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 Cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what Article it draws, and its value, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the Article named, or can choose ANY OTHER one Article on our List of the same value.

Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES, may, in this manner, obtain an Article WORTH FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FOR ONE DOLLAR, which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value. Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Cases.

THE EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION would call attention to the fact of its being the Original and Largest Gift Association in the country. We are therefore enabled to send FINER GOODS, an give better chances to obtain the MORE VALUABLE PRIZES, than any other establishment of the kind. The business continues to be conducted, in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than \$1, retail, and there are no blanks.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association and have kindly allowed the use of their names, many other names might be published were we permitted:

Andrew Wilson, Custom House, Philadelphia, Penn. Oil Painting, value, \$100; James Hargraves, 821 Broadway, New York, Oil Painting, value, \$100; E. F. Jones, Barrett, Marshall Co., Kansas, Melodeon, value, \$200; Patrick J. Byrnes, Waterbury, Ct., Gold Watch, value, \$125; J. F. Shaw, 224 East 24th street N. Y., Piano, value, \$350; Mrs. Chas. J. Nevis, Elmira, N. Y., Piano, value, \$300; Miss Lucy Janeway, Elmira, N. Y., Cluster Diamond Ring, value, \$200; Mrs. K. Pennoyer, City Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, value, \$125; Oscar M. Allen, Co B, 142d Ind Vols, Nashville, Tenn., Watch, val., \$35; Rowland S. Patterson, Co D, 10th Iowa Vet Vols, Oil Painting, val., \$100 Mrs. Abby J. Parsons, Springfield, Mass., Melodeon, val., \$150; James L. Dexter, City Surveyor, Syracuse, N. Y., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs. Jas. Ely, 177 Wooster st., cor Bleeker, N. Y., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Mrs. J. C. Coles, Grand Rapids, Mich., Silver Casket, val., \$40; Dr. J. R. Sinclair, No 4 Main st, Utica, N.Y., Framed Engraving, val., \$25; Hon Luther Detmold, Washington, D.C., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Dr. J. R. Marsh, 146 Chestnut st, Phila, Pa., Piano, val., \$500; Col S. M. Robertson, St. Charles Hotel, N.O., La., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Mrs. Lucy Adams, Detroit, Mich., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Pat'k Burk, 121 Chapel st, N. Haven, Ct., Melodeon, val., \$200; Jesse R. Williams, Springfield, Mass., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs. M. N. Roberts, Revere House, Boston, Mass., Piano, val., \$350; Hon Nelson J. White, Washington, D.C., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Luther Brown, 23 Pleasant st, Fall River, Mass., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs. J. Phillips, Worcester, Mass., Melodeon, val., \$200; J. S. Brown, Westfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value, \$125; Miss E. Davis, Natick, Mass., two prises, Melodeon, value, \$225, Cluster Diamond Ring, value, \$200.

A Chance to obtain any of the above Articles for One Dollar by purchasing a Sealed Envelope for Twenty-Five cents.

Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for \$1; Eleven for \$2; Thirty for \$3; Sixty-five for \$10; One Hundred for \$15. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Our patrons are desired to send United States money when it is convenient. Long letters are unnecessary.

Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case be accompanied by the Cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows.

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO.,  
Box 5706 Post Office, New York.

feb15-6t

1881

XUM



**St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,**

[Established 1845, by Wm. M. Plant.]



**NO. 25 NORTH MAIN STREET,**  
BETWEEN CHESNUT AND PINE STS.,

Also, No. 203 NORTH FOURTH STREET (Fronting on two streets), & 204 BROADWAY,  
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

**Plant & Brother,**

W.M. PLANT.]

[ALFRED PLANT.]

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of

**Agricultural Implements and Machines,**

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Steam-Packing.

Howe's Standard Scales.

Pearce's Plantation Cotton Spinners.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES, COACH SCREWS, STORE TRUCKS; CISTERNS, DEEP WELL, ENGINE AND CHAIN PUMPS; &c.

Krauser's Improved Portable Cider Mill and Press.

Sugar Cane Mills and Juice Evaporators.

**Cotton Gins, Hand and Power Corn Shellers.**

Smith's Patent Cast Cast-Steel Plow.

Young's and Tobey & Anderson's Peoria steel Plows.

STAFFORD'S 2-HORSE SULKY CULTIVATOR.

**Selby's double check row CORN PLANTER.**

McGaffey's Double-Check Row or Drill Corn Planter.

**Kirby's American Iron Reaper and Mower.**

Sulky and Revolving Horse Hay Rakes.

PALMER'S EXCELSIOR HORSE HAY HOISTING FORK.

Palmer's Revolving Hay Stacking Machine.

Also, a full supply of Warranted Fresh and Genuine  
**GARDEN, GRASS & OTHER SEEDS, growth of 1865.**

All of which we offer at the lowest possible CASH PRICES.

Call and get Illustrated Catalogue furnished gratis.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1866.

**PLANT & BRO.**

\$2,000 a year made by any one

with \$15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks, indorse the Circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY, For April, May and June planting, for upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, gratis, with a priced descriptive nursery catalogue, complete, of the most desirable Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Grape Vines, New Strawberries, New Large Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c., and the very best and choicest Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the country. Also a wholesale catalogue of the above, with very liberal terms to agents, clubs, and the trade. Agents wanted in every town for the sale of Trees, Plants and Seeds, on a very liberal commission, which will be made known on application.

B. M. WATSON,  
Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment,  
Dec 15-3m Plymouth, Mass.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.  
Vines, Flowering Shrubs, etc., grown and  
for sale at the  
COAL CREEK VINEYARD & NURSERY.  
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

BARNES & KELLY,  
(nov156m) Lawrence, Kan.

**LAND PLASTER**  
**By the Barrel.**

Rhodes' Superphosphate.

PLANT & BRO.,  
23 North Main St., Louis, Mo.

**OSAGE ORANGE SEED.**

We are in receipt of Fresh Seed from Texas, which we offer by the lb. or bushel, at the lowest market rates, and would advise those in want of seed to address before buying elsewhere.

PLANT & BRO.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

**The LAMB**  
**KNITTING**  
**MACHINE.**

"THE CROWNING TRIUMPH"

KNITS A STOCKING SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE.

Knitting the Heel and Narrowing off the Toe as it goes along.

IT SETS UP ITS OWN WORK;

KNITS ANY SIZE, from two loops, forming a cord, up to its full capacity;

WIDENS AND NARROWS, by varying the number of loops, and

Knits the Wide Single Flat Web

The Double Flat Web,

The Plain Ribbed Flat Web,  
and the

Fancy Ribbed Flat Web,  
With selveges.

No other machine in the world can do any one of these things!

IT KNITS

Shawls,  
Hoods,  
Nubias,  
Jackets,  
Breakfast Capes,  
Sacks,  
Skirts,  
Undershirts,  
Drawers,

Boy's Suits,  
Children's Cloaks,  
Snow Shoes,  
Leggins,  
Gloves,  
Mittens,

And upwards of FORTY Different Articles.

Knits a yard of plain work in TEN minutes, a pair of socks complete in half an hour.

For Families, Wool Growers, Manufacturers, Merchants, &c., it is the most money-making and labor-saving invention of the age. From 100 to 150 per cent. profit on every article it produces. Women are earning from \$15 to \$25 per week, knitting hosiery and staple and fancy worsted articles.

Every Machine warranted to work as represented. For Circulars, address with stamp.

**PRATT & CLARK,**  
No. 24 North 5th Street, St. Louis,

Missouri.

General Agents for the West and South-west.

**Western Agricultural Depot and Seed Store.****WM. KOENIG & CO.,**

No. 56 North Second St., above Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

Dealers in

**Landreth's Celebrated Garden  
SEEDS.**

Brown's Improved Illinois Corn Planter,

Greatly Improved for the Spring of 1866.

The celebrated Hawkeye Corn Cultivator,

The best cultivator in the Western Country.

Aultman, Miller &amp; Co.'s Buckeye Mower—and Reaper and Mower combined—with the best Self-Rake ever got up.

Deere &amp; Co.'s celebrated Moline Plows,

Extra hardened, and with slip share.

**And Agricultural Implements and Seeds in General.**

Send for Circulars.

**Lyon's Periodical Drops.**THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY FOR  
IRREGULARITIES.

These drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powders, or Nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other Female Remedy, and are considered by all who know aught of them, as the safest, safest and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, nor could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with the written signature of JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (enclosing stamp), concerning all private diseases and female weakness. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK &amp; CO.,

Gen'l Agents for U.S. and Canadas.  
COLLINS BRO'S, Wholesale Agents, St. Louis.  
Decl-ly**VICTORIA AND CAHOON'S  
RHUBARB,**

For sale at \$5 per 100.

SCOTCH HYBRID, \$3 per 100.

Address, C. D. STEVENS, Mendota, Ill.  
[sep 15-6m]**Western States Agricultural  
Company.****L. J. BUSH & CO.,**Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers  
in all kinds of**AGRICULTURAL  
MACHINERY,**Dodge's Patent Iron Reaper and  
Mower, formerly "Ohio and  
Buckeye."

Threshers and Separators,  
Horse Powers, Portable Steam  
Engines,  
Sugar Mills and Evaporators,  
Farm and Freight Wagons, Plows,  
Cultivators and other Farm Ma-  
chinery.

Heavy Freight Wagons made to  
order on short notice.

We are prepared to receive on consignment,  
and sell, all kinds of produce, and to purchase  
to order any goods that may be required for  
farm or plantation use. Our facilities enable  
us to purchase on the best terms, and our  
charges will be moderate.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

**NO. 14 SOUTH MAIN ST.**

Opposite Merchants' Exchange,

feb 3m ST. LOUIS, MO.

**30,000 FIRST CLASS APPLE  
Trees for sale, comprising all of  
THE LEADING WESTERN VARIETIES,  
at \$15 per hundred, \$100 per thousand.**

**BAYLES & BRO.,**  
jan 1-6 Carondelet, Mo.

**200,000 Mahaleb Cherry Stocks,  
At \$16 per 1000, first-class. \$12.50 per 1000  
second-class. With common care, all will be  
large enough to bud the first season.**

**Also a general but select Nursery Stock of  
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
Vines and Plants,**

**True to name, well grown, clean, and at rea-  
sonable rates.**

**A few M Am. Arbor Vitæ, 4 to 5 ft., quite stocky  
and fine, very cheap by the 100 or 1000, must  
be moved. At the**

**Princeton Nursery, Princeton, Bu-  
reau Co., Ill. Apply for Price List.**

**JOHN G. BUBACH.**

feb-2t

**Sorgho and Imphee Seed.**

We offer, at wholesale or retail,  
**CHOICE LOTS,**  
Carefully selected by ourselves, of  
**PURE SEED OF THE BEST VARIETIES.**  
Send for Seed Circulars.

**The Sorgho Hand Book for 1866,**

Sent on application, FREE OF CHARGE.

**Blymyer, Bates & Day,**

2t-feb1 Mansfield, Ohio.

**Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!**

J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.'

Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and  
Agricultural Seeds

For 1866,

With directions for the cultivation of Garden Ve-  
getables, is ready for mailing to all applicants.

J. M. Thorburn &amp; Co.,

Growers and Importers of Seeds,

15 John St., New York.

**Itch! Itch! Itch!**

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

**Wheaton's Ointment**

Will Cure the Itch in 48 hours

It cures the Prairie Itch, Wabash  
Scratches, Salt Rheum, Ulcers,  
Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the  
Skin. Price 50 cents.Beware of Lotions and Washes  
which will not remove the disease.By sending 60 cents to COLLINS  
BRO'S, (Agents for the South-west,) S.W. Corner of  
2d and Vine Sts., Saint Louis, Mo., it will be forward-

ed by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

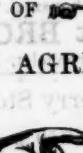
WEEKS &amp; POTTER, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

Oct 15-6m



**BARNUM & BRO.'S MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL  
WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,**

No. 26 South Main Street, Saint Louis, Mo.

SIGN OF THE OX YOKE,  hangs directly over the door; 3 doors north of Walnut Street,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,  
GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.**

 Our Stock of Garden Seeds is Fresh and Pure, and will  
be furnished in any quantity desired.

Champion of Ohio Reapers and Buckeye Sulky Corn Plow.  
Mowers. Buckeye Cider Mill.  
Vandiver's Missouri Corn Planter Buckeye Wheat Drill.

Exclusive Agents in St. Louis for Celebrated  
**Rock Island Plows.**

Gang Plows.

Washing Machines & Wringers.

Sulky Hay Rakes.

Hay Hoisting Forks.

Hall, Brown & Co.'s Revolving  
Hay Rakes.

Threshers, Horse Powers, and  
Cotton Gins, and a vast variety  
of farming tools.

**OUR GARDEN SEEDS** are supplied IN PAPERS,  
Neatly put up, with Directions for Cultivating, or in bulk. Merchants supplied with any size  
boxes of assorted seeds desired.

 SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,  
and Gardener's Almanac for 1866.

FREEMAN BARNUM,  
ROB'T C. BARNUM,

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Blunden, Koenig & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation, Mr. James P. Blunden retiring. The remaining partners, Wm. Koenig and D.W. Mueller, will assume all liabilities, and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1866.

JAMES P. BLUNDEN,  
WM. KOENIG,  
D. W. MUELLER.

Referring to the above notice, we have this day associated under the firm WM. KOENIG & CO., and shall continue the Seed and Agricultural business at the old stand, No. 56 North Second St. above Pine.

WM. KOENIG,  
D. W. MUELLER.

Referring to the above notices, we take pleasure in stating, that we have appointed Messrs. WM. KOENIG & CO., SOLE AGENTS for our manufactured articles in St. Louis, Mo. Have arranged for a full stock being always kept on hand, where dealers may be supplied at liberal rates.

DEERE & CO.,  
Manufacturers of the Celebrated Moline Plows and Hawkeye Corn Cultivator.

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO.,  
Manufacturers of the Celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

WHITELEY, FASSLER & KELLY,  
Manufacturers of the Celebrated Champion Cider Mill.

GEORGE W. BROWN,  
Manufacturer of Brown's Illinois Corn Planter.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The Domestic Dyes manufactured by Geo. H. Reed & Co., of Boston, consisting of 40 shades and colors, are all prepared in liquid form. They are easily used — do not fade, and produce, bright, strong and beautiful colors. If you wish a reliable article for dyeing your old or new garments, use the — Domestic Dyes. They can be found at all drug stores. Price 15 and 25 cents per bottle. MEYER BROS. & CO. St. Louis, Deel-6m Wholesale Agents for South-west.

Newell's Patent Fruit Box.

This box has now been so perfected that we have no hesitation in saying, it is the best box of which we have any knowledge for carrying Strawberries and other small fruits to home or distant markets. Light, neat, convenient and cheap, it is everything that can be desired for this purpose. A circular, giving full description of box, with price, will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamp.

J. Knox, box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**ST. LOUIS WHOLESALE MARKET.**

TUESDAY EVENING, February 13.

TOBACCO—Stems, \$2@3 per 100 lbs.; inferior lugs, \$3@4 75; factory lugs, \$5@6; planters' lugs, 6 50@7 75; common leaf, \$8@11 50; medium shipping leaf, \$11@13; medium manufacturing leaf, \$15@20; good shipping leaf, \$14@17 50; good manufacturing leaf, \$21@28; fine manufacturing leaf, \$35@50.

COTTON—There was a better feeling—entirely speculative—in the market to-day. Most of the business was on a base of 39 1/2@40c per lb for middling.

HEMP—There is a demand for undressed at \$225, and stocks are held firmly at \$235@240. Choices dressed is in demand at \$310.

FLOUR—Sales 725 bbls, at \$6 25 to 6 45 for superfine, \$7 for single extra and \$7 for spring extra at Cairo; also, 50 sks extra at \$3 90.

WHEAT—Sale 160 sacks poor fall at \$1 40; 72 do common do at \$1 70, and 118 do prime at \$2 20. We quote choice old fall in demand at \$2 50; club at \$3 50@1 60; spring at \$1 20@1 50 per bushel.

CORN—Sales of over 9,900 sks; 500 sks choice St. Charles white at 64@65c; 200 do St. Charles white and mixed white at North Missouri railroad depot, at 63@64 1/2c; 1,600 do pure white at 64@65c; 2,400 do prime yellow and mixed, in new sks, and 170 do white, in second-hand sks, at 62c; 2,450 do prime mixed at 61c.

OATS—Sales of 65 sks fair at 41c; 409 sks good, in two lots, at 42c; 150 and 1,036 sks prime at 43c; 70 sks choice at 45; 65 sks extra choice Iowa at 47c, in new sks.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Western from 15 to 20c; good and prime tub and roll from 22 to 30c. Cheese is steady at 21@22c for Western Reserve and New York; 23@24c for English dairy.

EGGS—Sales to-day 4 bbls at 18c; 2 boxes at 22c, shippers' count, and 2 boxes recounted at 20c per dozen, pkgs included.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote peaches in quarters and mixed at \$4 50@5; halves at \$5 25@5 75; common and fair apples at \$2 50@2 75; prime and choice at \$3@3 25 per bushel.

HIDES—Flint, 14 1/2c; dry salted 11c; green salted 7@7 1/2c per lb.

POTATOES—There is a fair order demand, with sales of 200 bbls prime peachblows at \$3, and 75 bbls do at \$3 15 per bbl.

WOOL—Unwashed at 25@30c; fleece washed at 45@50c, and tub-washed at 55@56c per lb.

SORGHUM—Sale 10 bbls good at 48c per gallon.

SUGAR—Porto Rico at 15@16c; Havana, in boxes, at 14 1/2@15c; Cuba at 14@14 1/2c per lb.

COFFEE—Fair to choice Rio at 29@31c.

RICE—11 1/2c.

MOLASSES—New plantation 86c to \$1; Portland and New York syrup at 55@60c; Hanna's New Orleans syrup at 90c, 95c and \$1 for bbls, half bbls and kegs.

CATTLE—We have no change to note in prices whatever, and continue to quote "scrubbs," "stags," "roughs," "scallawags," and "bulls" at 3 to 3 1/2 per lb gross; good "feeders" and common beefees at 4c, good beefees at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; prime beefees 6 to 7 1/2 per lb gross.

HOGS—98@99c.

SHEEP—4@5c.

COWS—\$30@75.

HORSES—\$15@200.

MULES—\$35@140.